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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

What Rusts Iron.—Spectacular Bubble Blowing.—One Atmospheric Fertilizer.—Color Distinguishing Glasses.—Puzzling Horns.—Firing Mines by a Whistle.—Radium Tinted Gems.—Not Artificial Life.—Odd Skull Mending.

So familiar a process as the rusting of iron appears to have been misunderstood. The presence of moisture and oxygen has been regarded as the condition necessary, and the old idea that carbonic acid plays a part has been quite generally discarded. A different view has just been brought before the London Chemical Society by Mr. Gerald Moody. In very careful experiments, a piece of polished iron was exposed to distilled water and a continuous current of air freed from carbonic acid and the metal continued untarnished at the end of six weeks. When air with the normal carbonic acid was drawn over the sample, however, and was covered with deep red rust in seventy-two hours.

The bubble fountain is an English scientific novelty, said to be capable of blowing 20,000 soap bubbles per minute. Coal gas may be used, and a very striking effect can be obtained at night by firing the gas at the fountain, when the flame will run up the stream of bubbles. Intermittent fountains of bubbles are suggested for gun practice, as they are cheaper than bales of glass or clay, and their use is more humane than the murder of live pigeons.

Calcium cyanamide, known to the Germans as kalkstickstoff, is one of the artificial fertilizers that is expected to take the place of Chilean saltpetre and Peruvian guano. It is a compound of calcium carbide with atmospheric nitrogen, and is made by liquefying air, distilling off the oxygen, and introducing the nitrogen into lime and coke at high temperature.

In two years French florists change the violet into a two-foot tree, carrying 25 to 300 flowers throughout the year.

While glasses cannot fit the color-blind for observing signals at sea or on railways, Herr Pichon, of Cologne, finds that much assistance may be given in distinguishing between colors. Persons having the common form of color blindness require red and green glasses, as the red glass absorbs green rays and causes red objects to appear lighter than to the naked eye, and the green glass absorbs red rays and adds to the brightness of green objects. Those who are color blind to yellow and blue can be similarly helped by glasses of yellow or blue. In cases of color blindness to all colors, three different glasses—red, green and violet—are necessary, and these can be combined in pairs so as to give twelve different shades, making possible very accurate determinations. In a special kind of color blindness, disease of the retina causes utter inability to distinguish blue, and an affection of the optic nerve makes it impossible to see red.

A recently acquired abnormality of the British museum is the skull of an English horse, showing a pair of rudimentary horns on the forehead. Older specimens are a portion of a similar skull with the horns and models of the foreheads of two thoroughbreds also having horns. The skin extends uniformly over the horns, with no sign of thickening or hardening. Just what these horn-like growths signify is perplexing to naturalists, as none of the ancestral horses or immediately related species were horned animals, and if there is no hereditary influence it is remarkable that so many freak appendages should appear in the same place.

A curious new device for exploding mines at some distance is operated by waves of sound. In the interior of a cylindrical resonator a disc is so mounted as to be free to turn about its diameter, and when a certain note is sounded this disc will place itself in a plane perpendicular to the cylinder. By causing the turning disc to complete an electric circuit, a mine can be exploded by means of a signal given by warships' siren tuned to the same note as the resonator.

Many precious stones show a remarkable change of color in the presence of radium. In late German experiments a colorless diamond from Borneo became pale yellow after an exposure of eight days to impure radium bromide, deeper yellow in eight days more, and was not wholly restored to its original colorlessness by heating to redness. The light blue of a sapphire turned to green in two hours, then to yellow, reddish yellow, and after fourteen days, to yellowish brown. The color disappeared on heating, a light yellow invariably reappearing, however, when the stone became cold. The rays did not affect the color of the amethyst, ruby, blue topaz, or chrysoberyl; but a tourmaline with a green end became green at any other point on which the rays acted.

The radiobles of Mr. J. B. Burke have proven a scientific puzzle, even if they have not been widely accepted as living organisms. The explanation of Sir William Ramsay that the

forms growing and dividing in gelatine are helium bubbles from disintegrating radium is far from convincing. A new theory from Mr. W. A. D. Rudge, another British physicist, is that the growths form only when sulphuric acid is present and as a result of the diffusion and precipitation of barium or other element forming insoluble sulphates. Most radium preparations contain much barium. The new experiments have shown that when the gelatine is freed from sulphuric acid no growths are produced by other elements, but that even water from the street mains contain sulphates enough to start radiobles in gelatine containing radium salts.

A novel bone-grafting operation is reported from Egypt by Dr. Voronoff. The removal of a tumor left a large hole in the rear of the skull, and instead of inserting the usual metal plate the surgeon decided to try a piece of the shoulder-blade of a live sheep. The wound healed promptly, when the accurately-fitted graft was found to be perfectly joined to the surrounding skull.

Exaggerated Reports.

Never has California loyalty and, we may add, good sense—been so put to test as by the catastrophe that has torn the very heart of the Golden State, and, sad to say, it was her young men who were found wanting. Because they were "bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh," they were clever enough to do the dastardly things they have done, and blindly they struggled to show just how clever they were, regardless of the fact that every sensational untruth was another blow to a city already stricken, and a smirch on California's fair fame. Every college-bred youth with literary aspirations saw in this earthquake a chance to wield the muck-rack of sensational English, and the stench stirred by these young pen-farmers has not yet abated. It will be long before Alabama recovers from the fire that laid San Francisco low. But it will be longer before she can recover from the effects of the bombastic untruths of her adolescent literary sons.

One Oakland chap, of whom better things might have been expected, wrote a description of the San Francisco disaster for a New York journal. He has since been given a position on the staff of the great eastern daily, and in his eagerness to show himself sufficiently equipped for the then coveted position he made little of the fire—which, though the greatest in history, was only a fire—and took for his trial theme the earthquake, more susceptible to distortion, its very uniqueness adding to its interest. In the midst of an awful inferno he saw nothing but the effects of the earthquake; to his sensation-seeking eye every fallen chimney was a wrecked building, every tiny crack a vast chasm. As his young mind thrived on yellow matter, he sought for buildings worthy of his mettle, to tear down; so he took a tilt at the Call building and lo! it quivered and swayed like some grand old giant oak, and then, powerless against so strong an imagination, measured its length across Market street, burying thirty or forty people in its ruins! Of such are these is the kingdom of heaven not made, but the Lord loveth them just the same, when they work cheerfully.

For the benefit of the stranger whose eyes may rest on these columns it is stated that the beacon light which has glowed nightly for years from the dome of the Call building, still shines like a star of hope from early dark to dawn, and that the floors are being rapidly replaced on the steel girders that were bared by the fire, but undisturbed absolutely by the temblor.—Oakland Once A Week.

A Unique Invention.

Arthur Mills and E. F. Smith of Mt. Auburn were in Placerville Tuesday, and expected to remain for a few days. They are preparing to organize a company to manufacture and introduce the gasoline wagon recently patented and tested by Mr. Mills, which has been briefly described in these columns.

Mr. Mills has a blacksmith shop in Amador county, near our boundary. He is the inventor of a wagon having four wheels, all of the same size and revolving on axles, the machine being driven by an ordinary gasoline engine. The machine was successful at the first trial, making a trip to Sacramento and back, surmounting very easily the grades on ordinary mountain roads, and getting around the curves with ease, pulling a load equivalent to that of from four to six horses at an expense of about \$1.50 per day. The machine was coupled so that it was about twenty-one feet long, and carried loads as well as pulled them, but in spite of its great length it could be turned in any space where a two-horse wagon can be got around.

Nothing like this vehicle is to be found in the United States, or probably in the world, at the present time, and it ought to have a great field of usefulness.—El Dorado Republican.

Information wanted as to the whereabouts of any relatives of Samuel Morrison, who left Londonderry Ireland, 45 years ago, and settled in the west. He is supposed to have met his death in a New York hospital about 3½ years ago. Any relative or friend please write his brother John Morrison, 271 High street, Egin, Scotland. je 22-4t.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C. June 30, 1906.

Now that the type of canal to be built at Panama has been settled, it would seem that there is nothing in the way of quick action. The president is reported to have told the commission, "Now cut loose and dig." This is what the whole country will be expecting of them, and with all the money that has been spent in preparation, and this country has not been niggardly, it would seem that the real work ought to go on. There is one serious contingency. The railroad interests are as much opposed to the canal as ever. They cannot hope to defeat it in the long run, but there are ways still in which they can obstruct and delay. They may be depended on to hamper appropriations whenever they can, to go on the government all they can when it comes to selling supplies, for the same men who control the great trans-continental roads are the dominant factors in the great industries from which the canal commission will have to draw its supplies. They will also be on the lookout always for the least breath of scandal in the management or the disbursements in Panama. And if they could only stir up a scandal and a long-winded official inquiry into doings on the isthmus, it would suit their purpose and hinder the work more effectively than anything else. Little doubt is expressed at the war department, however that the work is in such shape that it can now be pushed effectually. And it is believed that the organization is such that it will produce the best results from a reasonable expenditure.

In all probability the interstate commerce commission's investigation into the coal and oil carrying roads is concluded for the summer. After hearing the last of this week Mr. Jas. G. Gardner of the Erie railroad, the commission adjourned the hearings without fixing a day for resumption. This was taken to mean that there would be no more hearings till fall. For the past three months the commission has had to largely neglect its regular work while carrying out the mandate of the Tillman-Gillespie joint resolution, and it has accumulated plenty of evidence to keep it busy all summer collating and arranging it in form for a report. Some of the conditions that have been revealed have been scandalous. There have been all sorts of graft and crookedness discovered among officials both high and low.

But the last witness heard, Mr. Gardner, said a word for the railroad ownership of coal lands that was one of the most important said on that side during the entire hearing. He pointed out that the very existence of a railroad depended on its fuel supply, first on having a steady supply, and then on getting it at the lowest figure so as to curtail the heaviest of all its operating expenses. He added some "hot air" on the subject of the public getting the benefit of the saving in this direction, but that question is rather beside the mark. What he did point out, however, was that the road he represented as a coal expert owned and operated four coal companies, and made no secret of it. They were able to draw from these mines about half of the three million tons used annually. He said that without them, the road would be almost crippled, and that they were looking for more coal lands, and would buy them as soon as they could get hold of them. He pointed out further that the roads' coal consumption was growing all the time and that if it kept up at the present rate, they would in the course of the next generation, be using ten million tons of coal yearly, and that by this time the present mines would be about worked out. He said, therefore, that the ownership of coal lands by railroads, for fuel purposes at least, was justifiable, and that it was a necessity that would have to be reckoned with in framing any law on the subject.

Beside the coal and oil report that the president and the next congress will have on their hands, there will be also the question of what shall be done with or to the Standard Oil Company. The whole of a long cabinet meeting toward the end of this week was devoted to the consideration of this problem. It has been known for a long time that the department of justice had been taking steps in view of commissioner Garfield's oil report looking to the prosecution of the Standard under the Elkins law or the Sherman law or both. It was generally expected when the cabinet meeting was over that the attorney general would have some statement to make on the subject of the expected prosecutions, that is whether he would or whether he would not prosecute. But he said that he would have to give the matter further consideration before making a statement, and the matter had to go over.

It has been definitely settled that the president will leave for Oyster Bay within two days after congress adjourns. He has had a strenuous winter, and a more strenuous spring, and he is about tired out, or as near it as such a glutton for work ever gets. The Roosevelt children are already safe at the summer home

under the care of the governess and the servants, and the president will follow them with Mrs. Roosevelt as soon as he can get rid of the national legislature.

The appropriation bills are nearing completion, but the house persistently stuck to its resolution not to sanction the new \$10,000,000 battleship till it had more definite information on which to proceed. And the matter has been allowed to go over till next year, when the secretary of the navy will present detailed plans for the great fighting machine.

From Our Exchanges

The parties interested in the Valley Spring railroad extension have been actively at work this week, and all the signs point to an early commencement of the work. Last Wednesday a party comprising Mr. Brunner, the big banker who is behind the financial end of the enterprise, Mr. Solinsky and several others who are heavily interested, came up on the train to Burson, where they took carriages and drove to Mokelumne Hill. At that place they were joined by H.S. Blood, who is also one of the leading men in the enterprise, and the party went over the proposed line of the road. We are promised further details of the plans of the company in the near future.—Prospect.

Miss M. Gertrude McGaw has accepted a position as teacher in the high school at Lodi.

Wilson Crail jr., of Lancha Plana, and Miss Alice Riley of Arno were married in Sacramento on June 22d. Echo.

George F. Mack jr. is now running as railway mail clerk between Santa Cruz and San Francisco.—Echo.

Last Sunday afternoon a couple of Indians, John Powell and Oscar Sprian, known as Oscar Miller, got into a row at the China vegetable garden, during the progress of which Sprian was cut in the back with a knife. Both Indians had evidently been drinking. The knife wound was superficial, the blade having struck a rib under the right shoulder blade, inflicting an incised wound a little less than three-fourths of an inch long. The Indian, John Powell, who is charged with doing the cutting, had a jug partly filled with beer, which it is claimed the old Chinaman, Look Tai, bought for him at the brewery. Constable Kelly was at once notified and went to the scene of the row, but when he got there the fight was over. He placed John Powell under arrest and took him to the calaboose. Powell had his preliminary hearing before Justice McCauley Tuesday, and was bound over to answer before the superior court, under \$1000 bonds. Not being able to give bonds, constable Kelly took him to the county jail Wednesday.—Echo.

News has been received here that A. Nevills, of the Rubside and App. Mines, is very ill with erysipelas in Oakland. He recently suffered a serious illness by which his life was endangered, and this attack is causing his friends much anxiety. Capt. Nevills is a public-spirited citizen who has done much for this county and state, and if he lives will do much more. News of his condition will be awaited with much anxiety by many friends.—Banner.

Last of Indians.

When on March 4, 1906, the tribal organization of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles is dissolved, and their members diffused in the mass of the country's citizenship, the final chapter in the Indian's annals as a distinct race will have been written, says C. M. Harvey, in Atlantic Monthly. These are very far from comprising all the red men in the country. They number a little over 86,000, while the total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is about 270,000. They do not even include the entire Indian inhabitants of their own locality, the Indian Territory. In the territory's northeast corner there are fragments of the Peorias, Shawnees, Quapaws, Wyandottes, Senecas, Mo-hocks and Ottawas, numbering in all about 1500.

Numerically, however, the five civilized tribes are more important than any other aggregation of red men. They are of immeasurably greater consequence socially than all the rest of the Indians in the United States put together. The middle term of the designation given to them here means just what it says. They are civilized Indians. In each tribe for itself, for two generations, they have been conducting their own affairs in their own way. They have their own legislatures, executives and courts. Also their own churches and school system. Subject to the requirement that they must keep within the limitations of the United States and must recognize the United States government's paramount authority, they have been supreme in their own domain.

This ascendancy ends with the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4, 1906. United States laws will then be immediately extended over the Indian territory, the terms Seminole, Cherokee, Choctaw and the rest of them will vanish, and their bearers will gain the same privileges and be subject to the same responsibilities as their white neighbors in Oklahoma and the rest of the territories. Very soon after that date they will probably, jointly with Oklahoma, enter on the larger privileges and penalties of statehood.

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A Hundred Years to Come.

Oh, where will be the birds that sing
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gayly now?
Oh, where will be Love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile and Sorrow's sigh
A hundred years to come.

Who'll press for good this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread your church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?

Pale, trembling age and fiery youth
And childhood with its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea—
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come.
No living soul for us shall weep
A hundred years to come.
But other men our land will till,
And others then our streets shall fill,
While other birds shall sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as today,
A hundred years to come.

—William Goldsmith Brown.

Letters of Long Ago.

"Antiquarians are now engaged in the fascinating task of searching the waste paper of antiquity—that of Greece and Rome—and much new light is being shed upon the every day life of those wonderful people," said Dr. Moses Emanuel Cassanowitz of the Smithsonian institution to a New York Sun correspondent.

"We find," he continued, "from the relics thus garnered from rubbish that human nature was then very much what it is at present. 'Here, for instance, is a letter written by a boy in the country, in Egypt, to his father, contemplating a trip to Alexandria, eighteen centuries ago. It is on papyrus but as you see, when new much resembled the modern sheet of note paper. It reads thus, in very good Greek.

"Theon, to His Father, Theon, Greeting—You have done a fine thing not to take me with you to the city. If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write a letter or speak to you or say good to you, and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus: 'It quite upset him to be left behind.' It was nice of you to send me presents. . . on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, please. If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink. There, now! Good-by."

"It is just beginning to be recognized that these sources of information on the life of the ancients are full of human interest, to say nothing of their value in the eye of the antiquarian. It is only recently that explorers have undertaken to sift the rubbish heap of antiquity for those memorials contained in letters, business papers, official documents, etc., eloquent as telling what manner of people they emanated from and their social and political environment. "The Egyptian exploration fund has been productive of much that has been done in that direction, and the lower valley of the Nile has yielded a vast wealth of papyri, written in all possible languages and separated in time by thousands of years. Unlike the literary find of previous explorations, such as that undertaken, for instance, in the valleys of Mesopotamia, these papyri do not represent the remains of royal and patrician libraries or temple archives. They are the fugitive remains that have survived from the discarded rubbish of long vanished centuries old, minute books and ledgers from public and private offices, second-hand and worn-out books.

"These finds are of unquestioned value to the historian of the future. No district has yet yielded so plentiful a supply of documents of this description as the Fayum, situated west of the Nile and south-west of Cairo, and in ancient times containing the famous Lake Moeris and the Labyrinth. "The great mass of these papyri is of a non-literary character, and their contents of the most varied description—love letters, leases and loans, bills and discharges, marriage contracts and divorces, proclamations and notices of penalties, minutes of law proceedings, assessments and receipts, beside school exercises, magical tests, charms and horoscopes, day books, etc.

"Those in Greek, numbering many thousands, cover a period of about a thousand years. The oldest go back to the time of the early Ptolemies or to the third century B. C. while others are of the Byzantine era. A lesser source of supply has been found in the padding and wrapping of mummies for which inscribed papyri were often used especially in the Fayum.

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THIS BOOK, just from the press, is one that you want. The columns printed describing the destruction of San Francisco and its surrounding cities have not told half the story. Then the recent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, destroying fair cities off Italy as it destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79 A. D., is fresh in every mind. Recounting faithfully other events, the books is a COMPLETE HISTORY of earthquakes, volcanoes and other great disasters that have brought sorrow and suffering to millions. This book, in beautiful cloth binding, is illustrated from photographic views of San Francisco and surrounding towns, taken immediately after the disaster, together with accurate views of Mt. Vesuvius and its surroundings. In fact every event described, is thus illustrated. The book contains 400 pages, printed on good paper from new type, and will be a valuable addition to any library. Through our close arrangements with the most progressive of all weekly newspapers—THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN—we offer you a year's subscription to the AMADOR LEDGER and the Weekly Inter Ocean and this book for only \$2.90. Order to-day. Books will be delivered from the Amador Ledger office. If by mail 25c extra for postage must be added.

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BRYAN STICKS TO SILVER.

Bryan is making a vain attempt to dodge silver. In the latest issue of his Commoner the leading editorial bears the ominous title of "In the Spirit of 1896." Several things are in the editorial which also call up unpleasant associations for his party.

"Democrats have no disposition to forget the Chicago platform," it says, "for that platform represented in 1896, even as it does to-day, the real conservatism of the country. Owing to the unprecedented production of gold, the money question is not and will not be discussed in detail, as it was in the Chicago platform, but the underlying principle of bimetallism, the quantitative theory, has been amply vindicated, and is now generally recognized."

"This talk about 'the spirit of 1896' will check that rush of gold demagogues over to Bryan's side. His devotion to what he calls 'the underlying principles of bimetallism' shows that he has recanted nothing. He stands just where he stood in 1896, except that he intimates that for the moment it will not be expedient to make any open declaration in favor of throwing the mint wide open to the coinage of silver at the 16-to-1 ratio. He takes back nothing of what he said in favor of the debased dollar ten years ago or six years ago. He merely concedes that the republican party and the gold miners have taken the money issue out of politics for the time.

But the rise in silver is likely to give Bryan and his friends courage to renew their battle for 16-to-1. Silver has recently averaged 66 cents an ounce. It has gone up 10 cents an ounce in a few months. The Bland coin is no longer a 45-cent dollar. It is now a 51-cent dollar. Silver today is about where it was ten years ago when Bryan began his war in favor of throwing open the mints to it at the 16-to-1 ratio, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The Bland-Bryan coin may be a 52-cent or a 55-cent dollar by 1908. If the present rise is maintained to that time there will be a strong pressure on Bryan's party to renew its old warfare in favor of silver free coinage. In principle Bryan is, as he shows in his paper, a free silverite. Despite his dodging, his nomination in 1908, if it takes place, will put the silver issue at the front, and make the third battle more disastrous for Bryan and his dupes than was the second battle or the first.—Globe-Democrat.

A sweet breath adds to the joy of a kiss. You wouldn't want to kiss our wife, mother or sweetheart with a bad breath. You can't have a sweet breath without a healthy stomach. You can't have a healthy stomach without perfect digestion. There is only one remedy that digest what you eat and makes the breath as sweet as a rose—and that remedy is Kodol for dyspepsia. It is a relief for sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, and other ailments arising from disorder of the stomach and digestion. Take a little Kodol after your meals and see what it will do for you. Sold by F. W. Kusher.

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A Congressman Ousted.

Last Saturday the house called up the report of the committee declaring E. E. Wood not entitled to membership in the house of representatives in the fifty-ninth congress from the twelfth district of Missouri, and that Harry M. Conduy was elected to said membership. The report was unanimously adopted, and Conduy was called to the bar of the house and sworn in.

Mr Wood a few years ago had a short but meteoric career in this county. He practiced law at Angels, and forced himself upon the republican convention as a candidate for district attorney in 1898, and materially assisted in the demoralization of the party which took place that year. Soon after his defeat he left Angels, and next we heard of him he was posing as a democratic candidate for congress in one of the most corrupt districts of St. Louis, Missouri. An investigation as to the methods of his election by congress has resulted in his being unseated.—Prospect.

The ousted congressman is a native of California, and a brother of H. W. Wood, clerk of the appellate court of this district, and the owner of the Sutter Creek Record.

The sworn statement of the manufacturers protects you from opiates in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the cough syrup that drives the cold out of your system. Sold by F. W. Kusher.

The Greatest Gem

Mine in the World.

The sapphire workings at Yogo Gulch, Montana, are being gradually developed into a great and permanent mining industry, says George F. Knuz in a forthcoming report on precious stones, published by the United States Geological Survey. Taken as a whole, the Yogo dike is perhaps the greatest mine in the world. It is about four miles long on the surface, and being a true igneous dike, descends to an indefinite depth. It is estimated that the entire content of workable sapphire-bearing rock would approximate 10,000,000 cubic yards. A mining plant is now being erected here which will quadruple the previous output and make Montana sapphire mining a very important factor in American gem production.

The stones obtained are not of large size. They range from "culs," used for watch jewels and other mechanical purposes, to gems averaging, when cut, from half a carat to two or three carats and rarely up to five or six. As gems they are brilliant, free from flaws and of good color, ranging from light shades to the rich, deep blue of oriental sapphires. The Yogo crystals have an advantage for mechanical uses over East Indian stones in their form, which is largely short prismatic or rhombohedral with flat basal terminations, and hence they need less cutting for such purposes

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY..... JULY 6, 1906

AFTER STATE FUNDS.

In the report of the board of supervisors published elsewhere, will be seen one item tending to explain the reason of the high tax rate in this county. The supervisors at the meeting this week were called upon to act upon applications for the support of orphans and half orphans, under a state law passed several years ago, but not enforced in this county until the last few years. The money allowed for the support of these orphan children, comes from the state treasury, and this fact really constitutes the weakness. The applications are acted upon by the supervisors of the respective counties, and the allowances are paid out of the county treasuries, but the bills are finally sent in to the state authorities, and thereby the counties are reimbursed for the sums so paid out. Under this insidious arrangement, the argument is used with effect, in considering the application for maintenance. "The money does not come from the people of Amador county in particular, but from the state at large." And the managers of the counties are imbued in a great measure with the spirit that pervades the ordinary state legislator, namely: "Get all you can out of the state treasury for the benefit of your locality." On this proposition hangs the reputation of the representative. If he gets his hands into the state strong box very slightly—no matter how conscientiously—he is estimated as a poor stick. On the other hand, if he dives deep into the state funds, and has money galore scattered over his district, he is all right—just the kind of a man to send to the law-making body. "Get appropriations" is the popular cry; "don't haggle about methods or actual needs get money for your district." So it is more or less with subordinate bodies clothed with the power to appropriate money from the state treasury. They do not pause to reflect, that with every county in the state actuated by the same spirit, the ultimate outcome is precisely the same as if every county was called upon to support its own orphans and half orphans out of its own treasury. Amador county at its last meeting passed claims for this purpose aggregating \$178 per month or \$2136 per year. This money comes from the taxpayers of this county eventually. It may take a round-about course, but all the same the citizens of Amador have to foot the bills eventually, and all other bills based upon similar foolishly-framed laws. We have to pay our proportion for the support of these wards throughout the state; and in the final outcome, we have to pay fully as much, if not more, than if we stood upon our own bottom, and supported these children by a direct drain upon our local treasury. There is this vital difference. If the supervisors were passing such claims, knowing them to be a purely local charge, they would be apt to look into the merits of each application more thoroughly than they now do under the existing system. There would be no "doing politics" at the expense of the state treasury about it.

Bad indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

On Monday last county assessor J. Marchant turned over to the board of supervisors, the assessment roll for the current year. We are indebted to the assessor for the following statement of property totals for 1906.

Value of real estate other than city and towns lots \$27,707,553.
Value of improvements thereon, \$943,781.
Value of city and town lots \$279,940.
Value of improvements thereon, \$739,093.
Deductions on account of mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts or other obligations by which a debt is secured by lien on property, \$323,966.
Amount of money and solvent credits, \$26,870.
Total value of all property after deductions, \$5,356,800.
Taxes collected by the assessor, \$381,981.

AN ACQUIRED RIGHT.

A New York negro has established in the courts his right to wear the emblems of secret orders to which he does not belong. The Elks disputed his right to sport their insignia. In some quarters his victory seems to be taken as promoting the rights of black men. Not to our notion. Why does any self-respecting, honest man, white or black, want to wear the emblems of orders to which he does not belong? He is plainly smiling under false colors, trying to deceive people as to his social status. He may have a legal right to be a fraud and a pretender, but his moral right will have to be established by a higher tribunal than a New York court of justice.—Oakland Tribune.

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only genuine hair-food you can buy. It gives new life to the hair-bulbs. You save what hair you have, and get more, too. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured by
SARAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Assessment Figures of County.

The following table compiled from the assessor's books, shows the assessed value of property by townships, in Amador county for the years 1905 and 1906.

	1905	1906
Township 1	\$1,722,798	\$1,905,553
Township 2	1,074,066	1,085,225
Township 3	734,696	550,436
Township 4	1,136,620	1,139,822
Township 5	556,392	675,764

\$5,524,572 \$5,356,800

Gain 31,228
These figures are of course subject to change by the county board of equalization; although it is not probable that any material changes will be made. The assessment of railroad property is yet to be added, which will not be less than \$120,000. As they stand, it is gratifying to find that every section of the county has increased in taxable property, with the exception of township three, where apparently a tremendous slump has occurred, the loss being \$184,200, or 25 per cent of total valuation. This falling off, however, is merely in figures, not in actual value. It is accounted for by the fact that a mortgage on some mining property in the assessment at its full face value of \$200,000. It was an unreal value, and the obligation has since been cancelled, thereby reducing the assessment roll to that extent. The value was never there, so that has been no decline, but simply a return to normal and actual, instead of fictitious values.

Making due allowance for this over valuation, every township shows a gain. In most cases the increase is small. The biggest increase is shown in township one, which has added \$184,200 to the figures of 1905. This is a good showing. Township four makes a gain of \$3,202, notwithstanding the depression in mining circles incident to the shutdown of the Wildman Mahoney for a greater part of the year. Township five rolls up nearly \$20,000 more than last year, and township two a trifle over \$10,000. While therefore the net gain, from the figures presented is only \$31,228, the gain in revenue will be on an assessment roll of more than \$5,000,000 in excess of last year, which means about \$4,000 more than was collected in 1905 from direct property tax.

Demagogic Appeals.

Wilford Dennis, of Sutter Creek, who is an independent aspirant for the office of assessor, has formulated a sort of platform of principles, or rather a declaration of policy, upon which he appeals for the support of the voters. Here is the gist of his published platform:

The present tax list of Amador county amounts to a trifle over five million dollars. If I am elected I will immediately proceed to assess the wealthier mining corporations for practically what they are worth in the open market, but in no event would I assess them for less than five million dollars. This will double the amount of taxable property in Amador county, and as we do not need any more money to run the county government than we have used in preceding years, the board of supervisors will be able to give a one dollar rate per hundred, and in this way cut the taxes of the farmer, small merchant, property holders and working men practically in half.

It is hardly possible to take such a declaration seriously. It is doubtless the wildest program ever laid down by a local aspirant. We do not quote it because of any danger of the voters grasping at such a bait, in the hope of relief from taxpaying. A few voters who like dreamland as a place of abode, may imagine there is something worthy of consideration in it. But these are few and far between, and are difficult to reach with sound argument. But the object aimed at is plain. The mine owners are few in number, as compared with the voters generally. Now by proposing to cinch the few mine owners for the benefit of all other taxpayers, the masses will be tickled into voting for the new departure. We do not deem the program deserving of discussion. Property owners are not to be caught with such claptrap utterances, knowing that the plan is utterly impracticable and thoroughly dishonest. Furthermore the conclusion reached—the actual benefit to the taxpayers generally by the doubling-up process against the mining industry—is far fetched and a delusion. It is a fatal error from a governmental standpoint to imagine that a boosting of the assessment roll means a corresponding reduction in the tax rate. The history of Amador county for the past decade is a refutation of such an idea. As a matter of fact, we have nearly doubled up on our assessment roll, as compared with twenty years ago, and the tax rate is much higher today than it was then. Arbitrarily stuffing the assessment roll affords no remedy; it invariably fails of its object. We shall never

get relief until the opposite end of the problem is tackled, and tackled in all seriousness—namely, a reduction of the running expenses of the government. That is the true and practical reform. Stop the outflow, by cutting off every form of extravagance, and so remodel the revenue laws that the money derived from public sources will flow into the county treasury, and not into the pockets of political hangers-on.

BELLS IN CHURCHES.

FIRST USED BY PAULINUS, BISHOP OF NOLA, ABOUT 400.

The Early British Christians Used Wooden Rattles to Call the People Together For Worship—Bells and Thunder and Lightning.

Church bells are of ancient origin. The ancients had bells for both sacred and profane purposes. Strabo says that market time was announced by their sound and Pliny that the tomb of an ancient king of Tuscany was hung round with bells. The hour of bathing was made known in ancient Rome by the sound of a bell. The night watchman carried one, and it served to call up the servants in great houses. Sheep had them tied about their necks to frighten away wolves, or, rather, by way of amulet.

Paulinus, bishop of Nola, is generally considered the first person who introduced bells into ecclesiastical service about the year 400. Historians say that in 610 the bishop of Orleans, being at Seno, then in a state of siege, frightened away the besieging army by ringing St. Stephen's church bells, which is a clear proof that they were not at that time generally known in France. The first large bells are mentioned by Bede in the year 680. Before that period the early British Christians made use of wooden rattles to call the congregation of the faithful together. Hand bells probably first appeared at religious processions and were afterward used by the seculars. The small bells were not always held in the hand. They were sometimes suspended upon a stake and struck with hammers.

The arrival of kings and great personages was anciently greeted by ringing the church bells. Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, who died about 1109, speaks of them as being well known in his time and says that "the first abbot of Croyland gave six bells to that monastery—that is to say, two great ones, which he named Bartholomew and Beladine; two of a medium size, called Turkellum and Bettrine; two small ones, denominated Pegg and Bega. He also caused the great bell to be made called Gudia, which was tuned to the other bell and produced an admirable harmony not to be equaled in England."

The bells used in the monasteries were sometimes rung with ropes having brass or silver rings at the ends for the hand. They were anciently rung by the priests themselves, afterward by the servants and sometimes by those incapable of other duties, as persons who were blind.

The doctrine of the Church of Rome concerning bells is that they have merit and pray God for the living and the dead; second, that they produce devotion in the hearts of the faithful. The dislike of evil spirits to bells is well expressed by Wynken de Worde in the "Golden Legend." The passing bell was anciently rung for two good purposes, one to bespeak the prayers of all good Christian people for a soul just departing and the other to drive away the evil spirits who stood at the foot of the bed or about the house. Such was the general opinion respecting the efficacy of bells before the reformation, but since that period "it has been the usual course in the Church of England that when any sick person lay dying a bell should toll to give notice to the neighbors that they might pray for the dying party, which was commonly called a passing bell, because the sick person was passing hence to another world, and when his breath was expired the bell rung out that the neighbors might cease their prayers, for that the party was dead." It is now only tolled after death.

The saint's bell was not so called from the name of the saint that was inscribed on it or of the church to which it belonged, but because it was always rung out when the priest came to that part of the service, "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Domine Deus Sabaoth," purposely that these persons who could not come to church might know in what a solemn office the congregation were at that instant engaged and so, even in their absence, be once, at least, moved to lift up their hearts to him who made them. Bells at one time were thought an effectual charm against lightning. The frequent firing of abbey churches by lightning confuted the proud motto commonly written on their bells in the steeples, wherein each entitled itself to a six-fold efficacy—viz:

Men's death I tell by doleful knell;
Lightning and thunder I break assunder;
On Sabbath all to church I call;
The sleepy head I raise from bed;
The winds so fierce I doat disperse;
Men's cruel rage I do assuage.

It has anciently been reported, observed Lord Bacon, and is still received that extreme applause and shouting of people assembled in multitudes have so rarefied and broken the air that birds flying over have fallen down, the air not being able to support them, and it is believed by some that great ringing of bells in populous cities has chased away thunder and also dissipated pestilential air.—New York Herald.

Marine Information.

"Do you ever catch any whales, captain?" asked the fair passenger on a ocean liner.

"Often, ma'am," answered the dignified captain.

"How very wonderful! Please tell me how you catch them?"

"We drop a few of the old salts on their tails, ma'am."

In the British museum are books written on oyster shells, bibles, bones, ivory, lead, iron, copper, sheep skin, wood and palm leaves.

A brush fire started in the neighborhood of Forest Home on Wednesday, sweeping over the Ould ranch and other lands in that vicinity, and doing considerable damage.

Children like Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. The pleasantest and best cough syrup to take, because it contains no opiates. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

DeWitt's Witch Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores.

Board of Supervisors.

The board of supervisors met Monday July 2; all members present. Minutes of last regular and special meeting were read and approved.

Claims were examined, allowed and ordered paid as follows:

Current expense fund—
W. M. Amick, mileage \$1 80
A. Grillo, mileage 4 80
L. Burke, mileage 4 80
D. A. Fraser, mileage 1 60
Jackson Gaslight Co, gas 12 35
B. Privitali, wood 143 50
D. A. Patterson, statistics 19 05
Geo F Mack, deputy assessor 120 00
Margaret Schilling, bd education 83 00
Geo A Gordon, ditto 75 00
Mary D Wheeler, ditto 80 40
Geo F Mack, ditto 15 15
Geo A Gordon, travel expenses 14 50
Belle Coorsage, bd education 50 00
Geo M Huberty, inquests 27 50
Sunset Tel Co, telephones 33 25
W G Thompson, recorder fees 3 00
J H Story, expressage 16 39
County officers, postage 26 25
W Going, janitor 61 59
J Harrell et al, coyote bounty 58 00
Ernest Mello, bluejay bounty 0 36
C P Vicini, trav expenses 44 00
U S Gregory, supplies 26 20
J E Kelley, conveying prisoner 7 00
L C White, labor 2 50
Jas Lessey, con prisoner 18 40
O'Neil & Podesta, livery 24 50
Amador E R & L Co, lights 3 50
O'Neil & Podesta, livery 3 50
Amador Ledger, printing 17 50
F M Parker, watchman 10 00
J F Brownlee, court opinion 3 15
P Macneel, meals for jury 78 85
Mrs C Richtmyer, water 6 00
C J Peters, labor 5 00
T K Norman, board prisoners 78 00
J Marchant, military roll 97 20
Hospital fund—
N Newman, conveyance 2 00
O'Neil & Podesta, conveyance 2 00
Jackson Gaslight Co, gas 6 00
J L Thomas, meats, 40 29
August Thraler, painting 18 00
G Oneto, vegetables 11 70
Mrs J Turner, washing 8 00
Mrs F B LeMoin, matron 30 00
Sunset Tel Tel Co, phones 1 95
P L Cassinelli, fish, etc 17 45
W Schradler, digging graves 14 00
Mrs Mary Lucot, cook 30 00
Mrs C Richtmyer, water 7 00
Amador E R & L Co, lights 3 00
L J Glavinovich, clothing 6 60
City Pharmacy, disinfectants 5 75
A M Gall, M. D., physician 60 00
E Ginocchio & Bro, allowances 24 00
E Ginocchio & Bro, groceries 162 37
F B LeMoin, superintendent 45 00
Ramazzotta & Chisholm, lumber 11 50

Road district 1—For labor—L Dorg \$40, J Thrasher 65.10, Jas Turner 32, Jas Griffin 34, John Podesta 46, H Bauden 10, E Garibaldi 10, Chas Duffene 20, Andrew Quirolo 114.0, Myers 32, J R Arise 18, N Radovich 25, Balleonini 42, John Andrews 14, P Cuneo 31, A Piccaro 7 75, E C Harmon 6, Jos Ratto 13, Geo Vela 3, A Ghileno 2, L White 2, T Beauchain 4, Tom Fregulla 7, L Alleganza 7, Angelo Zuccone 6, Frank Davalle 4, W Hanley 8.75, Paul Rassaia 6, John C Cuneo 8.

Road district 3—A B Simpson 10, Geo Bighorn 36, Jack Schoonover 31, B E Burton 59, J Traux 22, Joe Wrigglesworth 30, L Delucchi 11, F Uhinger 18, A Berg 24, James Hamilton 20, R Bolderain 21, D Devenenzi 7, S H Looee 6, W Bolderain 23, A Giannini 14, M Santirfo 21, W Mattley 2, W J Davis 3, F Berg 23, O Olson 2, R Perry 2, W Strinman 2, O Lofstad 2, John Calori 7, Chas Jordan 9, John Smith 8, Geo Fitzgerald 22, Geo Rule 13, T J Quinn 10.50 W Nichols 30, E Munson 6, D Luttrell 8.

Road district 4—Amador County Lumber Co, lumber 1.20, Grillo Bros, materials, 1.75, J D Hoot, labor, 103; Knight & Co, supplies, \$3.04, W Gardner, labor, 5; N Bernards 8, B White 54.75, W H Norton 7.20, B White et al 235.87, NickBernards et al 338.

Road district 5—Geo Allen, labor, 26, D Burke et al, 20, Jo Bo 12, A Allison et al 54, J Grambert 11, Geo Allen et al 61, A WDarling 30, J Manassero 4, T Alvisio 20, W F Darling 100, A Viara 39.

Bridge fund—
Amador Co Lumber Co, lumber 17 25
F M Whitmore, do 62 48
F M Whitmore, do 11 52

Salary fund—John Strohm, W A Amick, A Grillo, D A Fraser and L Burke, \$25 each as road commissioner.

Monthly allowances for the support of orphans and half orphans were allowed to the following named, on the basis of \$6.25 per month per child:

Clara Ferrari \$24, Hilda Kuringer \$6.25; Ida Tonzi \$6.25, Elizabeth Schoendorf \$6.25 Ella Grover \$12.50, Julia Peacati \$12.50, Isola Marretti \$12.50, Eliza J Harvey \$6.25, Maria Lavezzo \$12.50, Enrichetto Contrucci \$10, Rosa Upton \$31.50, L O Hyner \$18.75, Della B Joyce \$6.25, Mrs Maggie Petty \$12.50.

Applications for permits to retail liquors were granted as follows: Andreini & Priccini, Amador City; C. G. Boro, Sutter Creek.

Communications from George A. Gordon and George Kretcher were read and filed.

Reports of treasurer, also hospital report, statement of license collections for the past quarter, and criminal returns of justices, A. Goldner, Jas McCauley, A. W. Robinson and W. L. Rose were approved.

The sum of \$5000 was ordered appropriation from the general road fund to various road district funds.

Warrants were cancelled on the various funds as follows:

School 4287 79
Current Expense 1186 21
Hospital fund 538 33
Salary 1202 48
Road district No. 1 692 64
Ione Union High School fund 415 00

Total \$3422 45
Adjourned until July 9.

INCENDIARY TALK.

Every reader of this paper, and every friend, neighbor and shopmate whom he can influence, should at once write a letter to Judge Frank P. Smith, of Caldwell, Idaho, and request that he release on bail comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

In addition to this, take it up in your union and socialist local, and pass resolutions to the same effect, and forward them to Judge Smith.

The above is taken from the last issue of the Appeal to Reason, the organ of the Western Federation and socialists, published at Girard, Kansas. A more brazen attempt to intimidate the judiciary has rarely come under our notice. If this does not come within the law of contempt of court it is hard to tell what does. It is plainly aimed to overawe the judge in the discharge of his duty by the sheer weight of numbers. Such are the ideas of governmental reform held by the socialists. Moyer and his comrades are held for murder, an offense of an unobtainable kind.

Here is another excerpt from the same source concerning the proceedings of the recent annual convention of the Western Federation.

"Boldly and fearlessly, like the brave, manly men they are, the delegates to the miners' convention threw craven conservatism to the winds and unsheathed their swords in mortal combat with plutocracy for the social and economic rights of those who toil. They have decreed that there shall be no halting, no compromise, and no retreat in the struggle. It is a fight between the working class and the capitalist class. Every delegate to the convention pledged himself to make it a finish fight until one or the other of the contending forces shall stand untrammelled and supreme. The weapons will be agitation, organization, education, ballots, and if necessary, bullets."

This means that armed rebellion will be the ultimate appeal in carrying out their program, if peaceful methods fail of success. And this inciting to rebellion is tolerated under our laws. Furthermore, the United States mails are resorted to and used in this propaganda to undermine the existing order of things.

BORN.
GIOVANNONI—In Jackson, July 2, 1906, to the wife of C. Giovannoni, a son.

MADDEN—At New York Hanch, June 30, 1906, to the wife of Thos. Madden, a daughter.

MIALOVICH—In Jackson, June 30, 1906, to the wife of M. Mialovich, a daughter.

RAFANTI—In Jackson, June 30, 1906, to the wife of A. Rafanti, a son.

MARRIED.
FONTENROSE-SEGUN—In Ione, June 30, 1906, by Rev. J. J. Gleason, James L. Fontenrose of Jackson, to Miss Grace Seguin, of Sacramento.

BOTTO-BORO—In Jackson, July 5, 1906, by Rev. Father Gleason, Miss Angelini Boro to Charles Botto, both of Jackson.

Board of Equalization.
Office of the Board of Supervisors of Amador county, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that the board of Supervisors of Amador county will meet as a board of equalization, for the purpose of raising or lowering assessments of property for the year 1906, on Monday, July 9, 1906, and until Monday July 16, 1906, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the supervisors' room in the hall of records in Jackson.

All applications for reduction of assessment must be in writing and filed with the clerk on or before said July 16.

By order of the Board.
C. L. Culbert, Clerk.

Around the World

"I have used your Fish Brand Slickers for years in the Hawaiian Islands and found them the only article that suited. I am now in this country (Africa) and think a great deal of your goods."

(NAME ON APPLICATION)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.
The world-wide reputation of the Tower's Fish Brand Oil proof Oiled Clothing assures the buyer of the positive worth of all garments bearing this Sign of the Fish.

A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Canada.

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By order of the Board.
C. L. Culbert, Clerk.

We Make Candy
In Oakland, but sell it all over the West. We use absolutely pure materials and flavor our candies with pure natural fruit juices. Every piece is fresh, delicious, delicately flavored smooth and creamy. Consumers say—and we believe they know—that our candies are superior to all others. Mail us a P. O. or express money order, and we will do the rest.

One pound box 75c.
Two pound box \$1.35.
Chocolate or French Mixed.
Put up in heat resisting moisture proof packages.
Express or postage prepaid.

LEHNHARDT'S
1159 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Forcible, violent purges or violent purges or violent purges are dangerous. The sure, easiest, and most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433 Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

FOR DYSPEPSIA
DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
Relieves Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching of Gas, Etc.
PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF
E. C. DEWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. H. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Estate of Charles Retzloff.—Final account filed; July 14 set for hearing.

Estate of Emilie Gempeler.—Final account filed; July 14 appointed for hearing.

Estate of Thomas Blatzer.—Final account presented; July 14 appointed for hearing same.

New Cases.
Estate of J. B. Francis.—Elizabeth Francis petitions for letters of administration, July 14 appointed for hearing. The estate consists of real estate, being dwelling house and lot in Jackson valued at \$3500, stock in Argonaut and Alma mines, and money in bank, and household furniture. The total value is estimated at \$6500. The heirs are petitioner, widow of deceased, J. M. Francis, Mrs Bessie Mushett, Alma Francis and adopted child Donald Francis.

Lillia J. Barnett vs. Hamilton K. Barnett.—Complaint filed, summons issued.

James A. Flaherty vs. Carrie Flaherty.—Complaint filed, summons issued.

Matter of Phoebe Rickard.—alleged incompetent.—Frances E. Dennis petitions for letters of guardianship of persons and estate. Property consists of house and lot and furniture in Sutter Creek, valued \$400.

It is always well to have a box of salve in the house. Sunburns, cuts, bruises, piles and boils yield to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Should keep a box on hand at all times to provide for emergencies. For years the standard, but followed by many imitators. Be sure you get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

By-Lo

TALCUM POWDER

Gives better satisfaction than any Talcum Powder we ever handled. As a soothing, healing application for chafed, smarting, tender skin, By-Lo shows remarkable results. When you are in the store open a can and rub some By-Lo on your hand, feel its marvelous smoothness, see how completely it disappears, leaving the skin fair, soft and daintily fragrant with Violets. Very liberal package. Price 25c. We recommend By-Lo above all others.

This Violet Head on every package

CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H. H.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H. H.
June 1 (06)	50	72	June 17 (06)	48	69
2	50	72	18	48	69
3	51	68	19	49	69
4	55	67	20	56	69
5	56	70	21	54	66
6	58	76	22	58	68
7	58	77	23	56	68
8	57	78	24	57	69
9	52	83	25	59	68
10	47	78	26	59	68
11	51	80	27	59	68
12	45	78	28	44	80
13	47	79	29	50	84
14	46	78	30	56	90
15	49	78	31	56	90
16	49	81			

Total rainfall for season to date... 35.19 inches
To corresponding period last season 32.31 "

LOCAL NEWS

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Get the weak spots in your old narrow patches at P. Cuneo's.

A. Glavich, who lost his household effects in the fire which destroyed the dwelling he was occupying on Hamilton tract, received a draft early this week for \$500, the full amount for which he was insured in the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. This is prompt work, considering the demoralization of insurance business on this coast as a result of the San Francisco disaster. It was only two weeks after the loss that the policy was paid.

Mrs. Miller, of Miller's station, on the lone road, has sold out the business to her son, who is now in charge. Mrs. Miller and family moved to Stockton Saturday last.

One half of the front of W. O. Green's saloon has been changed so as to accommodate the two bootblack stands, which have been ordered from the sidewalk.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Last Monday the scholars of the ninth grade, of the Jackson public school presented their teacher, W. H. Greenhaigh, the principal, with a solid gold masonic emblem, as a token of their appreciation of his services the past term.

Thos. Peek wife and son, came up from Oakland, Monday to spend a short vacation with relatives here.

A base-ball game was played last Sunday on the Jackson ground between Jackson and Pine Grove teams. The Jackson team proved too heavy for the visitors, who retired vanquished with a score of 20 to 7.

All customers indebted to Miss M. Gass, kindly call and settle.

Miss Mary Heath left Saturday for Stockton, to resume her studies in shorthand at the Stockton Business College. She expects to continue there for about four months more.

We have received the initial copy of the lone Enterprise, J. T. Camp, editor and proprietor. It is the Amador Nugget rechristened and removed to the valley town. We very much mistake our guess if the valley section can support two local papers. However, we wish the new candidate for patronage abundant success, and also hope that the old stand-by will lose nothing by the advent of a competitor.

The elocutionary entertainment given in Love's hall last Friday evening was not as well patronized as it deserved. Miss Righter is a finished artist in her line, and those present were highly pleased with the entertainment.

A wheel, belonging to the Doyle mine was missed from the works of that property in Hunt's gulch lately. Inquiries were made, which resulted in bringing the theft home to some boys implicated. W. Doyle thereupon made it known that unless the casting was returned by a day certain, he would make a criminal complaint against those implicated. This was decisive. The missing wheel was left at a place in Jackson, and there delivered to the owner.

The Chinn-Beretta Optical Co. gives you the best workmanship in lenses, and the most skillful of eye testing. They make regular trips here every few weeks, thus insuring satisfaction. Consult their optician at Ruhsers' Pharmacy, Thursday, July 19.

In jumping from the sidewalk on the 4th, L. Tubbs alighted on a rusty nail, which penetrated his foot to such a depth that a surgeon had to be called in to attend to the wound. The injury will necessitate his keeping indoors for a few days, under the most favorable circumstances.

A Goldberg, who has been salesman in the Red Front Store, left Sunday morning, with the intention of locating elsewhere.

Rev. C. E. Winning of the Methodist church will preach next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The evening theme will be "Holding fast the faith." All are welcome.

The Fourth in Jackson.

Notwithstanding that the county seat made no effort to publicly celebrate the fourth, giving way in this respect to other towns in the county, an impromptu program of small attractions, was arranged in the afternoon. A few citizens went round and raised between \$30 and \$40 among the business houses to furnish prizes for racing contests and fireworks. The fireworks part of it was not contended by many, as the city ordinances prohibiting explosives of any kind in the street had only just gone into effect. It was generally voted a wise and beneficial provision, and one that should be strictly enforced; but unfortunately it was not, to the serious weakening in the popular mind of the law enforcing authorities. If the ordinance was not intended for all times and all persons, it should not have been passed, on the contrary, if so intended, all should be made to comply with it on fourth of July or any other time.

The amusements commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon, and consisted of as great a variety of racing contests as is usually given at a regular celebration, and certainly furnished as much amusement to the crowd. While many of our citizens departed for other points—many to Plymouth, and not a few to Ione, there were enough left at home to furnish a big crowd to witness the amusements.

The winners of the various contests were as follows:
Donkey race, won by Johnny Ferenz, 83.
Potato race—Lewis Love, \$1.50; second prize, 50c, Leon Schwartz.
Girls' race, won by Violet Love, \$1.
Boxing match between John Delahide and Dan Dragolovich, called a draw, 75c each.

Men's foot race—P. L. Cassinelli and C. Eustis entered. Eustis stumbled at a critical point and thereby lost their race and the prize.

Not satisfied with the outcome the friends of Eustis backed him for a match with Cassinelli for ten dollars aside. This event created much interest, and partisans backed their favorite with considerable money in side bets. Eustis won.

Boxing match between Nat Simcich and Arthur Andrews, draw, 75c each.
Drilling contest for boys, won by John Delahide and Virgilio Boro.

Drilling contest for men, won by Mode Fortner and Dalponta.
Bicycle race—first prize \$2, Arthur Parker; second prize 50c, Arthur Andrews.

Several private matches were arranged, and furnished a fund of enjoyment for the crowd. P. L. Cassinelli and Frank Valvo bet \$10 each on their sprinting qualities. They proceeded to decide the issue, and Valvo won. Cassinelli was not yet satisfied, and made another match with the victor for a like amount. This time Cassinelli won. They concluded to let the question of superiority stay right there—each victor and vanquished.

Another footrace was gotten up between R. I. Kerr and Frank Burger for \$10, a side, Kerr won by a slender margin.
A collection was taken up amounting to \$5, and a lot of firecrackers purchased and suspended from a string from the Globe hotel porch across the street, a la Chinese fashion, and lighted. The din reminded one of the old-fashioned celebrations of Chinese New Year. After this breaking down of safeguards the youngsters thought they had an equal right to set off fireworks, and they did so without hindrance for several hours, roman candles, bombs, sky-rockets.

A drill by the members of Uniform Rank K. of P. took place on Main street in the evening, which was witnessed by hundreds who lined the street on either side. This was followed by a grand ball in the evening in Love's hall, under the auspices of the same organization. This drew an immense crowd. In spite of the fervid weather, the hall was packed to overflowing. Dancing was kept up till near daylight, and all who participated unite in voting it a pleasurable affair.

Does evil still, your whole life lie?
Does love betide?
Our thoughts abide on suicide?
You need a pill!
Now for proof and facts DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most pleasant and reliable pills known to-day. They never gripe. Sold by F. W. Ruhsers.

Fourth Celebrations.

The fourth of July was celebrated in orthodox style in two places in Amador county last Wednesday—namely, Plymouth in the northern end of the county, and Ione in the western portion. Jackson was well represented at both places. The attendance was good, and in each case everything passed off without a hitch of any kind.

At Plymouth, the procession, while small, was exceedingly tastefully gotten up, the floats being greatly admired. C. P. Vicini was orator, C. E. Jarvis marshal, S. H. Phillips president; Thos. Davis, reader of declaration, and Rev. Appleton, chaplain. Music was furnished by the Jackson band throughout the day, for the ball in the evening another orchestra was engaged. In the afternoon the sports in the shape of horse racing, foot races and other amusements furnished a fund of amusement to the crowd.

At Ione the Hon. John F. Davis delivered the oration, which is highly spoken of by all who heard it. The other exercises, also the amusement program, were enjoyed thoroughly, and the ball in the evening in the pavilion drew a large attendance.

Mrs. Solari and daughter of San Francisco, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. F. Podesta near Scottsville.

Kodol for Dyspepsia
Digests what you eat.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

CITY TRUSTEES.

The board of trustees of the city of Jackson, met in regular session on July 5; all members present.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Trustee Tam reported in regard to his visit to Mr. Siebe, while in San Francisco, in regards to a reservoir site.

The monthly and quarterly reports of the city marshal, recorder and treasurer were approved, and ordered filed. The clerk was granted a week's further time in which to make up a full report.

On motion by trustee Kent seconded by trustee Tam, the appointment of Geo. A. Kirkwood as deputy city marshal, deputy tax and license collector, deputy city street superintendent and deputy city pound master, was approved.

The auditing committee reported favorably on the following claims:
Fred Guinilla, labor - \$ 23 75
Jas. Mortimer, sign boards - 7 50
E. T. Heath, labor - 17 50
K. Webb, advertising - 4 00
V. Giovanni & Co., supplies - 2 00
T. K. Norman, brd. of prisoners - 6 50
Geo. C. Folger, team - 6 00
C. J. Peters, labor - 4 00
C. J. Peters, labor - 6 00
W. G. Thompson, recorder fees - 6 00

The clerk was authorized to draw the following warrants:
F. E. Jackson, June salary - 75 00
K. C. Hole, attorney - 50 00
L. J. Glavinovich, June salary - 40 00
A. Carlisle, stationery - 49 40
New York Belting & Packing Co. - 10 80
E. Ginochio & Bro. - 65 30
Garbarini Bros. - 21 97
Tony Lagamasino - 1 25
Mrs. Richtmyer, water - 7 70
Mrs. Jelechik, rent of fire house - 6 00
Expenses of meeting - 1 75

Selecting Teachers.

The various boards of school trustees are expected to meet in their respective districts next Saturday for the purpose of organization for the ensuing school year. The school year commences on the first of July. At the first meeting the trustees are required to organize by the election of a clerk. It is the only meeting that gives them the opportunity; as, if they fail to meet or neglect to select a clerk, the duty then devolves upon the school superintendent. It is also customary for the teachers of the ensuing school year to be selected at the July meeting. This is not compulsory. They can do this at the first or any subsequent meeting. It is probable, however, that most of the teachers will be appointed at the coming meeting.

Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough syrup and combines the qualities necessary to relieve the cough and purge the system of cold. Contains no opiates. Sold by F. W. Ruhsers.

MORE LOCALS.

Mrs. B. M. Garbarini, who has been ailing for the last two months, took a turn for the worse last Saturday. Her daughters, Mrs. G. B. Solari of Mokelumne Hill, and Mrs. C. A. Morrow of Jackson, are in attendance at her bedside.

Divine service will be held at St. Augustine's church next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. E. E. Endicott, Urban Spagnoli, Tom Ryan, A. Sutherland and Gus Laverone went out on a dove hunting expedition in Jackson valley on Monday. They bagged about 100 birds—or an average of 20 each.

Mrs. C. H. Crocker returned last evening from a two weeks' visit to her relatives in Almaden.

J. Parsons left with his family this morning for San Francisco. He has been employed at the refuse sulphur dump of the Kennedy, and goes to the city attracted by the prospect of higher wages.

G. Badaracca's team indulged in a runaway on his ranch south of Jackson yesterday, smashing up the wagon so that it will take twenty to thirty dollars to repair it. No one was hurt.

The dove shooting season opened last Sunday. The hunters were out in full force that day around Jackson. Some of them disregarded the "No shooting" signs on private property, and several arrests were talked of as an outcome. So far, however, the matter has been allowed to rest. The birds are fairly plentiful, and the bag limit of 25 was reached in several instances.

A wedding took place last evening on Stump street, the principals being Charles Botto and Angelina Boro. The bride is lately from Italy. The groom is a nephew of F. Cademartori of this town, and has been working at the Zeila mine. The newly wedded couple will make their home on Stump street, next to Marie's hotel.

A crew employed by the Sunset Telephone Company reached Jackson Thursday night, for the purpose of tightening the wires of the telephone lines throughout the county. The work will take them several days to complete.

A marriage license was issued by the clerk on the 2d instant, authorizing the wedding of William M. Gillespie of Sterling City, Butte county, to Miss Elizabeth Riestra, of Sutter Creek.

FOR SALE—440 acres, land near Oleta known as George Yager ranch, under fence, plenty of water; good house and barn. Information given by G. J. Yager, Ione, Cal.

Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining in Jackson post office July 6:
Vikola Bacic, A. Bittzell, Chas. Brackin, Mr. Castroni, Benita Fabian, J. P. Jacobson, Steve Loubroun, Palmira Polmin, F. Paroli, Peter Richter, Pavo Sambrailo, Miss M. Slasch, Mrs. Emma Smith, Mrs. Frank Yuerra.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.
The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

Wedded in Ione.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Seguin of Ione was the scene of a very pretty wedding ceremony on the morning of Saturday, June 30th, the occasion being the marriage of their daughter Grace, and James L. Fontenrose of this city. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with huge brakes, garlands of ivy and a profusion of delicate pink roses, while from the center of the room was suspended a beautiful marriage bell of dainty pink and white sweet peas.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Blanche Seguin, as bridesmaid, while John M. Fontenrose, brother of the groom, was best man. Rev. J. J. Gleason officiated reading the short but impressive service used for home weddings, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks.

Only the close relatives of the contracting parties were present. Immediately after the ceremony all partook of an elegant and well appointed breakfast which proved to be a most pleasurable affair. The young couple received a number of very pretty and useful gifts. They took the train at 9:30 for Santa Cruz (having received the usual attentions accorded newly-wedded couples), where they will spend a short honeymoon, after which they will return and take up their residence in the Fontenrose home on Pitt street, Jackson.

Miss Seguin though born and reared in Ione, has for the past four or five years been a resident of Sacramento. Mr. Fontenrose is the eldest son of Mrs. M. E. and the late L. J. Fontenrose, and is associated with his mother in the business of insurance and abstracting. The Ledger extends to the newly joined couple its sincere wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

Try a little Kodol for dyspepsia after your meals. See the effect it will produce on your general feeling by digesting your food and helping your stomach to get itself into shape. Many stomachs are over-worked to the point where they refuse to go further. Kodol digests your food and gives your stomach the rest it needs while its reconstructive properties get the stomach back into working order. Kodol relieves flatulence, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, belching etc. Sold by F. W. Ruhsers.

Austrian Benevolent Society.
At the regular meeting of the Austrian-Croatian Benevolent Society held Sunday evening in Odd Fellows hall, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: President, M. Frantovich; vice president, V. Erektovich; treasurer, G. Troyan; financial secretary, A. Glavovich; secretary, F. Simcich; sentinel, — Daniech. After the ceremonies a literary program of songs, recitations, etc. was presented, followed by a supper and dancing. A large number of members were present. The lodge has a membership of upwards of 90, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Criminal Returns.

A. W. Robinson, township 3—Riley Elieck, burglary; discharged.
Alfred Goldner, township 1—Angelo Madretti, battery; plead guilty, fined \$15.
C. H. Forbes, disturbing peace; fined \$5.

W. L. Rose, township 4—Portemoto Paroli, misdemeanor; dismissed.
Bert Williams, battery; admitted to bail of \$10.

M. Probisich, assault with deadly weapon; admitted to bail.
James McCauley, township 2—M. M. Chrisholm, misdemeanor; fined \$5.

Licenses Collected.

The license collector reports licenses collected for the quarter ending June 30, as follows:
64 retail liquor - \$ 860 00
27 " " wayside - 202 50
9 wholesale liquor - 67 50
9 merchandise - 87 50
2 " " 5 00
4 " " 3 50
16 " " 2 50
42 " " 1 50

3 wagon peddlers - 60 00
5 pack peddlers - 17 50
2 bankers - 20 00
8 theatre - 20 00
1 " - 10 00
6 muscle testers - 12 00
4 propagation - 60 00
1 telephone - 30 00
3 halls - 15 00
2 water - 50 00
2 gas electricity - 100 00
4 shooting gallery - 100 00
2 hawkers - 40 00
8 nickel-in-slot machines - 40 00
1 picnic - 10 00

Total - \$2009 00
Commissions - 200 90
Paid treasurer - \$1808 00

The Ledoux Case.

Attorney Fairall stated to-day that he is quite sure he will secure a new trial in the Le Doux case on errors of the Court. The applause indulged in by the jury when they reached the death verdict is an element he will make use of in his appeal.

In case the supreme court grants him a new trial he will apply for a change of venue to Calaveras county, alleging bias and prejudice on the part of the local officers, as well as the general public.

Sheriff Sibley permitted a Catholic priest to visit the murderer yesterday afternoon. The priest spent some time with the woman. Her attorney scoffs at the idea of a confession and still strongly maintains her innocence.

Birthdays Party.

Emerson Herrick gave a party on his twelfth birthday, on Saturday afternoon. Those invited were as follows:
Glenn Hambric, Ellen Hambric, Dorothy Heiser, Lila Morrow, Laura Parker, Thelma Kay, Mrs. Caldwell, Emerson Herrick, William Bartle, Chris Savich, Earl Freeman, Haden Loughton, Leo Schwartz. Refreshment were served late in the afternoon.

MINING NOTES.

Wildman—A clean-up of the test run on ore from this mine was made a few days ago. According to reports which have leaked out the yield was very satisfactory, leaving a good margin of profit over all working expenses. This outcome ought to materially aid in the disposal of the mine, or at least in getting the property started on a permanent basis.

Gold Top—The clean-up of this gravel claim at Pine Grove is nearly finished. It bids fair to be sufficient to pay all outstanding claims at least.

Bunker Hill—The clean-up at this mill fell a little behind the unusually good yield of the previous month, still it was highly satisfactory, amounting, we are informed, to between \$12,000 and \$13,000 for the 20 stamps. The pressing need of the company is a new hoist of greater capacity, and the directors are taking preparatory steps to that end. The present hoist has answered for the depth of 1500 feet, to which the mine has been prospected, but to explore the property to greater depth will involve a more powerful hoist.

Obstruction Removed.

The city ordinance relating to obstructions on the sidewalks went into effect Monday morning. On that morning there was not a chair to be seen on either side of Main street, nor any goods obstructing the footway. Steps were at once taken to remove the bootblack stands, heretofore standing on the edge of the street. These have also disappeared, either taken inside, or abolished entirely. Where the enforcement of this ordinance will work a hardship is in keeping everybody within doors or standing in front of his premises. He cannot be seated in a chair on the sidewalk, as has heretofore been the custom. And this applies not only to Main street, but to all other streets. In the hot summer it is next to impossible to remain indoors all the time. And yet for business places this is made imperative under the ordinance. There can be no lounging about in chairs on the sidewalks. Citizens will have to get accustomed to the new order of things.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Midsummer Concert.

The New Idea Club will on July 18, render a select program of music and fun at Love's hall, for the benefit of the M. E. church. The program, which will appear in full in next week's issue, will consist of a choice selection of musical numbers, a series of tableaux, a comic drill by a number of little boys, and a laughing farce in one act, completing the evening's entertainment. Extensive preparations are under way to make the evening one of rare enjoyment, and no effort will be spared to render the entertainment the best yet given by this organization. General admission, 50c; reserved seats 75c.

Waiting to Be Found.

Last one evening in a side street off Charing Cross, a small terrier came for the next six days at nightfall to the same spot, waiting to be "found" and scampering eagerly every passerby. The constable on the beat got to know her wistful little face and the bright silver collar she wore quite well, but she was never to be seen by daylight. It was only on the sixth evening, half starved and weak with waiting, that she allowed herself to be captured and taken to the dogs' home at Battersea, where she was eventually claimed by her owner.—St. James' Gazette.

By Gift.

A Lancashire vicar was asked by the choir to call upon old Betty, who was deaf, but who insisted in joining in the solo of the anthem, and to ask her only to sing in the hymns. He shouted into her ear, "Betty, I've been requested to speak to you about your singing!" At last she caught the word "singing" and replied: "Not to me be the praise, sir. It's a gift."

Justice.

"Why is Justice represented with a bandage over her brow?"
"There is a classical reason for it," said the lawyer, "but to my mind it serves chiefly to impress the frequency with which Justice gets a black eye."—Washington Star.

Happy Thought.

Teacher—Mary, make a sentence with "dogma" as subject. Mary (after careful thought)—The dogma has three puppies.

Restoring Forest Reserve Land.

For some days the Land Office in Sacramento has been besieged by letters asking just when and where the land in the temporary forest reserve in the Sacramento district was to be opened up for settlement.

Registrar Armstrong and receiver Newcum said today that they had no definite knowledge as to the actual sections, townships and ranges to be restored, and that the order making the restoration had not yet been received from Washington and probably will not be for some weeks to come.

In 1902 the secretary of the interior withdrew large areas of the public domain in California from settlement, entry, sale or other disposal under the public land laws pending the determination of the question of the advisability of including those lands within a forest reserve. The lands are mainly in the high Sierra range and embrace the headwaters of the many watersheds which form the streams and rivers of our state.

As soon as practicable after this temporary withdrawal, Gifford Pinchot, forester of the forest service of the agricultural department, put crews of his most capable assistants at work on the necessary investigations, and within a very short time the report and recommendations of the forest service were in the hands of the secretary of the interior. Those who reported on the subject were instructed to recommend the inclusion within forest reserves of only those portions of the withdrawn area which, when included within a permanent forest reserve, would meet all the requirements of reforestation conservation of water and increased grazing capacity.

The people of the state did not take kindly to the establishment of new forest reserves, and the departments at Washington were besieged with petitions asking that the lands withdrawn be restored to entry. To all of these they gave no serious heed and on their recommendation, the president by his proclamations has established the following reserves:

Santa Barbara, Dec. 22, 1903; Warner Mountain, Nov. 29, 1904; Modoc, Nov. 29, 1904; Plumas, March 27, 1905; Trinity, April 26, 1905; Klamath, May 6, 1905; Lassen Peak, June 2, 1905; Diamond Mountain, July 14, 1905; Sierra, July 25, 1905; Shasta, Oct. 3, 1905; Tahoe (additional), Oct. 3, 1905; Yuba, Nov. 11, 1905.

The establishment of the above mentioned forest reserves left without the boundaries thereof many thousands of acres of the lands originally temporarily withdrawn and the people are now more than anxious to have that restored to entry which it is settled will not be needed for any permanent reserve.

Representative Gillett, realizing the importance of this restoration to many of his constituents, took up the matter with the forest service of the agricultural department and with the interior department, and according to recent published advices from Washington, they are now preparing the maps and orders necessary so that the restoration of the lands in the temporary reserves adjacent to that which has been made permanent may be accomplished in the near future.

The lands to be restored upon the request of representative Gillett are in Mariposa, Tuolumne, Amador, El Dorado, Placer and Nevada counties. In El Dorado the restoration is to be north of the line between townships 10 and 11 north. Restoration of land south of this line in El Dorado county will in all probability not be made until a permanent reserve is created connecting the Tahoe with the Stanislaus reserve. The matter of the restoration of the temporarily withdrawn lands in Sierra, Yuba, Butte and Tehama counties will be taken up at a later date.—Sacramento Star.

Money in Treasury.

By official count made July 2, the amount and kind of money in the county treasury was found to be as follows:

Gold - \$ 9830 00
Silver - 4585 32
Currency - 3358 00
Checks - 712 06
Warrants uncanceled - 8422 45
Deposit in bank - 18000 00
Total - \$44907 83

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY-TAR
Red Clover Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Satisfaction of Mortgage—Moran to Mayon.

Spagnoli to Kent.
Zumalt to Soracoco.

Deeds.—Louis A. Kent et ux to J. J. Dalo, lot 16

900 Drops

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Prepared by **DR. J. C. WELLS**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of **Dr. J. C. Wells**

NEW YORK

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

W. L. B. PITCHER

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE GENUINE COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

AID DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT ON TERM DEPOSITS, THREE PER CENT ON ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve.....351,500
Assets.....2,010,000

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Alfred G. Folger, Cashier.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonso Gnocchi
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudy

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonso Gnocchi, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudy and Alex Eudy of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 30 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money when you die; it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

NEW National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves
Tinware
Hardware
Crocery
Cutlery
Window Glass
Paints
Oils, etc.

Tinning and Plumbing

Main Street
JACKSON.....CAL.

Still on Deck.

ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore. Mail or express.

Pioneer Assaying Co.

(30 years established)

131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.
Established with a new and up-to-date plant.

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST, Prop'r

Board and Lodging

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court, of the County of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Gideon R. Devore, a minor.

Elizabeth J. Devore, the guardian of the person and estate of Gideon R. Devore, a minor, having this day filed her petition herein praying for an order of sale of certain real and personal estate of said minor, for the purposes therein set forth;

That the next of kin, and all persons interested in the estate of said minor appear before the said superior court on Saturday the 14th day of July, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court, at the court house, in the city of Jackson, in said Amador county, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said guardian, to sell so much of the real and personal property of said minor, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Amador Ledger," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Amador county.

R. C. RUSSELL,
Judge of said Superior Court.
(Endorsed) Filed June 4th A. D., 1906.
C. L. Culbert, county clerk.
Chas. H. Crocker, attorney for guardian, Jackson, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of A. J. Amick deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, W. M. Amick, administrator of the estate of A. J. Amick, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of C. P. Vicini at Jackson, Amador county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Amador.

Dated, June 11, 1906.

W. M. AMICK,
Administrator of the estate of A. J. Amick, deceased.

C. P. VICINI, attorney for administrator.

Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at his office in Jackson, from now on for the purpose of assessing taxable property, and receiving statements from property holders.

J. MARCHANT,
County Assessor.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

W. L. B. PITCHER

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

RICHARD WEBB
United States Commissioner

JACKSON, CAL.

Will attend to Homestead and other claims; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

Art by the Ton.

An American city once asked MacMonnies, the sculptor, to enter a design for army and navy groups for a soldiers' and sailors' monument. He declined to compete. Then the commission was tendered to him outright. He submitted sketches of his idea for the groups. The committee in charge of the monument wrote him, asking, "How many tons of granite do you intend to use in the base?" His reply was: "If you are in the business of buying granite you may use as much as you want, one ton or 100,000 tons. I am an artist, and I never yet heard of art being bought by the pound."

The question was dropped until the contract for the commission was drawn. When Mr. MacMonnies received it he discovered in it a clause providing that in case the bronzes were ever thrown down from their base, by any cause whatever, and any person or property should be injured, he and his heirs forever should be liable for the damage sustained. He returned the contract without comment, unsigned. When the committee wrote him, asking the reason, his brief reply was, "Your lawyers are too sharp."—World's Work.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

The ruling passion of Edward I. of England was undoubtedly the pursuit of his ideal of uniting all the British islands under one rule. His great obstacle was Scotland, and the conquest of Scotland, therefore, became a passion with him. Stronger than years, it sent him to the head of the army when he was fit only for a sick bed, and when he was at last compelled to yield he sought to make this session of his son by ordering that the flesh should be boiled from his bones and that his skeleton should be carried at the head of the army and remain unburied till Scotland was conquered.

This is the most conspicuous instance of "the ruling passion strong in death" on record, though many others would be worthy of quotation. William Pitt's patriotism endured to his last gasp and inspired his last utterance, as did Nelson's lifelong determination to secure the command of the sea, while Napoleon's last dream was one of battle.

Peasant and Pigs.

A clever smuggling trick has been played on a customs officer on the Russo-German frontier. An innocent looking peasant reported to the officer a plot for getting a large number of pigs across the frontier. The method, he said, would be to drive across at intervals of half an hour, 3, 6, 12 and 200 pigs, the smugglers arguing that if the first three lots could be sent over there would be no trouble with the 200.

The officer was naturally on the alert. In accordance with the peasant's statement three pigs were driven over, then six, followed by twelve. All were allowed to pass, and preparations were made to receive the 200. But no more pigs appeared, and the twenty-one animals admitted had in the meantime been lodged in safety.—Berlin Call.

Rudimentary Hind Limbs.

Snakes are not the only animals which exhibit the possession of rudimentary hind limbs. In the whale tribe there is no evidence externally of hind limbs. The fore limbs in them are converted into the "flippers," or swimming paddles. Yet when the skeleton is examined traces of a haunch and attached rudimentary thigh bones are found. There is developed in certain kinds of whales a bony piece representing the haunch. The thigh bone is distinct, but there is a rudimentary attached to it, representing the shin bone or tibia of other animals.

Ancient Remedies For Hiccoughs.

The hiccough seems to be a modern and dangerous disease, but the ancients knew it and prescribed remedies that might now be tried advantageously. Galen recommended sneezing; Aetius approved of a cupping instrument with great heat to the breast; Alsbahariv made use of refrigerant drafts; Rhazes put his trust in calefactants, such as camellia pepper, rue and the like; in vinegar; Rogerius looked kindly on calefactant, attenuant and carminative medicines.

The "Giant" Bell.

Russia is famed for the manufacture of great bells. The "Giant," cast in Moscow in the sixteenth century, weighed nearly 320,000 pounds and required twenty-four men to ring it. In 1732 it fell, but its fragments were cast along with other metal into a bell which weighed 443,000 pounds, the metal of which alone is valued at \$300,000.

Proof of Democracy.

"Ma, teacher was tellin' us that we should all be on a equality in our schoolroom. Nobody should feel any better'n anybody else."

"That's right, George."

"Say, ma, can I go to school today without washin' my face? None of the rest of 'em washes theirs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cat Artery.

A quick witted woman stopped the flow from a cut artery in the leg by putting the foot in three inches of flour in a large jar and packing flour to the top of the jar, beating the flour down with a piece of stove wood.

Consideration.

Jimson—Now, you wouldn't marry me, would you? Miss Sears—Most certainly not. But why do you ask such a question? Jimson—Just to decide a bet.

Let no man think lightly of good, saying in his heart it will not benefit me. Even by the falling of water drops a water pot is filled.—Buddha.

CASTORIA

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W. L. B. PITCHER

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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RICHARD WEBB
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JACKSON, CAL.

Will attend to Homestead and other claims; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

Let the greatest athlete have dyspepsia and his muscles would soon fail. Physical strength is derived from food. If a man is unable to digest his food, he is no stronger than a weakling. If he has no food he dies. Food is converted into nutrition through the stomach and bowels. It depends on the strength of the stomach to what amount of food eaten is digested and assimilated. People can die of starvation who have abundant food to eat, when the stomach and bowels are weak. The stomach is the vital organ of the body. If the stomach is weak the body will be weak also, because it is upon the stomach the body relies for its strength. And as the body, considered as a whole, is made up of its several members and organs, so the weakness of the stomach will be distributed among all the organs—heart, liver, kidneys, etc. The liver will be torpid and inactive, the heart will be weak, the nerves will be weak, feeble or irregular action of heart, palpitation, dizziness, headache, backache and kindred disturbances and weakness.

Mr. Louis Pare, of Quebec, writes: "For years after my health began to fail, my head grew dizzy, eyes pained me, and my stomach was sore all the time, while everything I ate seemed to be coming back to me on my stomach. The doctors claimed that it was sympathetic trouble due to dyspepsia, and prescribed for me a course of food and medical diet. I took the food and the medicine, but it did me no good. I kept up the treatment. I took on flesh, my stomach became normal, the digestive organs began to work properly, and I was able to do a different person. I can never cease to be grateful for the medicine I have done for me and I certainly give it highest praise."

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 21 one-cent stamps for a copy, or 3 stamps for a copy for cloth-bound copy. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Only Me."

There may be a world of pathos and even of rebuke in a very few words, and so the rather thoughtless wife of a contributor of ours discovered recently. She has two sweet little children, both girls, and, almost without knowing it, she made a pet and favorite of the younger and prettier child. "Sweet," as she called her, had every care and attention lavished upon her, and good natured neglect was more or less the portion of the elder.

The mother was sitting in her bedroom quietly reading recently when the soft patter of tiny feet sounded on the stairs.

"Is that you, Sweet?" she called.

"No, mamma," was the sad reply; "it isn't Sweet—it's only me!"

That pathetic little "only me!" haunted the wife of our contributor for longer than she would have cared to admit, but a change has since marked her treatment of her eldest born.—London Tit-Bits.

Toughness of the Ant.

Ants are really very long lived, considering their minuteness. Janet had two queens under observation for two years, and one of Sir John Lubbock's ants lived into her fifteenth year. Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following loss of the entire abdomen, they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant, carefully decapitated by aseptic surgery, lived for forty-one days. A carpenter ant after being submerged eight days in distilled water came to life upon being dried, so that ants are practically proof against drowning. They can live for long periods without food. In one case the fast lasted nearly nine months before the ant starved to death.—Scientific American.

Dice From Billiard Balls.

"What becomes of the wornout billiard balls?" said an idler in a billiard room.

"Well," the man at the desk replied, "when a ball is only a little off it is sent to the repair shop. If the true ball gets our balls trued up until they become too small for use. Then we sell them at so much per ounce."

"After their sale they are carved into various small trinkets, but in the main they are made into dice. Of the forty or fifty balls rolling and clicking busily here this evening it is safe to say that 90 per cent of them a few years hence will be working just as hard in the form of dice."

Curious Astronomical Calculation.

A European astronomer has recently made some remarkable calculations. He figured that if all the living representatives of the human race were strung out in space and separated from each other by intervals of a mile the line would only reach one-third of the distance to the planet Neptune. If separated by distances as great as that between London and Constantinople the line would only reach halfway to the nearest star.

His First Intimation.

"How did you find out you could draw?" inquired the admirer of the celebrated illustrator.

"By the marks I received in school for the excellence and fidelity of my work," replied the eminent one. "My work was a caricature of my beloved teacher on the blackboard, and the marks came from the teacher's cane."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Blossom.

Clara—Fred's mother called on me shortly after our engagement. She says he is the flower of the family. Maude—I guess that's right. His Uncle John says he is a blooming idiot.—Chicago News.

LOSING FLESH

In summer can be prevented by taking

Scott's Emulsion

It is as beneficial in summer as in winter. If you are weak or run down, it will build you up.

Send for free sample. SCOTT'S BOWEN & CO., Chemists, 49-51 1/2 St. Louis, Mo. New York, 290 Broadway, 1st floor, 1st drugists.

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Too Curious.

One well known New York woman has discovered, like some others of her sex, that it does not pay to be too curious. One of the old family retainers is a Scotchman named William, who does not believe in glossing over the truth for the sake of sparing his listener's feelings. The woman in question, although possessed of considerable charm of manner, is not a beauty and knows it. Her husband, recently deceased, was a remarkably handsome man, and his wife was one of his sincerest admirers. One day when she was looking at her husband's picture on the mantel in the sitting room William was fussing around the grate, and in a moment of impulse she asked:

"William, what do you think made such a handsome man as Colonel S. marry such a plain woman as me?"

William looked from the portrait to the speaker, meditated a second and answered:

"Must have been heaven's will, ma'am."

The African Drum.

The African drum appears in varied and often picturesque forms. The natives make drums out of shells, tree trunks or earthenware, covered with the skin of some wild animal or sometimes with India rubber. Of the original calabash drums there is probably only one specimen in Europe. Some of the drums are highly ornamented either by painting or carving. One specimen, indeed, has puzzled travelers, for there is depicted on it unmistakably a cross and also a head of European type. A drum found in upper Louisiana has a unique peculiarity in the way of a "sympathetic cord," formed by means of a small tube ingeniously inserted in the side of the instrument, which causes, when the drum is beaten, a vibration resembling that of the reed pipe.—Southern Workman.

A Plea For Soup.

A learned doctor, pleading for soup on every dinner table, says: "A person comes to dinner weary and hungry and needs first something to stimulate the secretions of the stomach. The first course, hot soup, does this by its action upon the nerves which control the blood vessels. Taking the soup slowly is an aid to digestion, and if not a favorite dish fish or oysters can be substituted, serving the same purpose. The joint or roast can then be taken with benefit to the system, and the game, vegetables and sweets should follow in their order, not necessarily in courses for the plain family dinner, however."

A Dilemma.

A well known college professor offers the two horns of a dilemma to advocates of coeducation.

"If you lecture to twenty boys and twenty girls in the same room," he asks, "will the boys attend to the lecture or to the girls?"

Of course the coeducationist, to be consistent, must say that they will listen to the lecture.

"Well, if they do," replies the dean, "they are not worth lecturing to."—Harper's.

Muscles.

Many muscles are located at a considerable distance from the point where their force is to be exerted and are connected with the point of operation by slender strings or tendons. This is a provision of nature solely for convenience. If all the muscles whose power is concentrated in the hand and foot were located in the hands or feet these members would assume an enormous size and weight and become more troublesome than useful.

Temporarily Silenced.

"Why did you insist on sending that young man to congress?"

"Got tired of his speechmakin'." answered Farmer Contomless. "We thought we'd put him where the speaker would keep him quiet for a few years."—Washington Star.

Choice of a Vocation.

Aunt Rosa—Well, Juanito, what would you like to be when you are grown up? Juanito (whose parents are very strict)—I'd like to be an orphan.—Pia.

Doubting Science.

She (from a book)—A woman's brain declines in weight after she is thirty. He—How do they know? I thought a woman never got to be thirty.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

Notice of Sale of Delinquent Stock

Notice of special meeting of the Stockholders of the Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Notice is hereby given, that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Del Monte M. & M. Co., (a corporation) held on the 4th day of June, 1906, by vote of all the directors present, it was resolved that the capitalization of the said company be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share to 400,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share.

Now therefore, in accordance with said resolution, notice is hereby given, that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Del Monte M. & M. Co., will be held at the office of said company in the Mearla Building in the city of Jackson, Cal., on Monday, August 6th, 1906, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day for the purpose of determining whether or not the capitalization of said company shall be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share to 400,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share.

At which time and place, all said stockholders of said Del Monte M. & M. Co. are requested to be present. This notice shall be published in the Amador Ledger, a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, in said county, for at least 60 days before the time of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors. Dated the 4th day of June, 1906.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary
Del Monte M. & M. Co., (a corporation).

Notice is also given that the regular annual stockholders' meeting of said Del Monte M. & M. Co., will be held on Monday the 6th day of August, 1906, at the principal place of business of the company, in the city of Jackson, Amador county Cal., for the purpose of electing directors.

Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, office at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, duly passed at a special meeting called for the purpose, the sale of the above delinquent stock has been postponed to Monday, July 2, 1906, at 2 o'clock P. M. at which time, if payment is not made before the said delinquent stock is sold at public auction, the place above named, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. P. LITTLE,
Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, office at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

W. L. B. PITCHER

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

Made From SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION

CITY MEAT MARKET.

GEORGE L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered.

USE LUMBERMAN'S CODE AND TELEPHONE LONG AND LARGE TIMBERS A SPECIALTY

WENDLING LUMBER CO.

Lumber Phone 59

Oregon Pine, Cedar and Redwood Lumber

Rough or Worked

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER. Delivered to any destination desired.

OVERLAND LIMITED

Strictly first-class throughout, observation, dining and sleeping cars.

—FROM—

CALIFORNIA

—TO—

Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis and other points further East.

Via the Southern Pacific and connections, thus Connecting at Chicago with the 18-hour trains to New York City.

Convenient, Quick, Comfortable.

ASK ANY AGENT.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

JOHN C. STONE, D. P. A., Sacramento.

Notice of Assessment.

Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Location of principal place of business, Jackson, Amador county, California.

Location of works, Railroad Flat Mining District, Calaveras county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1906, an assessment of five cents (5c) per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States coin, to the secretary of the said company, at his office in the Mearla Building on Summit street, in Jackson, Amador county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of July, 1906 will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary
Office in the Mearla Building on Summit street, Jackson, Amador county, California.

FONTENROSE & FONTENROSE

General Insurance Agents

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS.

Fire, Life and Accidental Policies written in the best of Local, Eastern and Foreign Companies.

Title Searching and Abstracting a specialty. General Conveyancing and Notarial work. Court Commissioner of the Superior Court of Amador county.

Office in Mearla Building, no17 COURT STREET, JACKSON.

J. H. LANGHORST

Main Street, Jackson

Dealer in—

AMERICAN WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY

AND SILVERWARE

All goods warranted as represented

Repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty.

Fine Space Rooms. Commercial Travelers House

Amador Hotel

—S. J. PEARCE, Proprietor—

AMADOR CITY - - - CALIFORNIA

The most excellently appointed hostelry in Amador County.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

A bar in connection supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

KNIGHT & CO.

Foundry & Machine Shop

Sutter Creek, Cal.

PAENTS

PROSECUTED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or description of your invention for free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., in ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington exclusive time, money and office fees.

Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively.

Write or come to us at 525 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Ledger's Clubbing Rates

Ledger and Daily Call, one year.	\$ 9 00
Ledger and Weekly Call one year.	3 20
Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one year.	9 00
Ledger and Weekly Chronicle, one year.	3 60
Ledger and Weekly Chicago Inter-Ocean, one year.	2 50
Ledger and Cosmopolitan Magazine, one year.	2 75
Ledger and McCall's Magazine, 1 year, including free pattern.	2 50

The above Rates are Strictly in Advance.

AMADOR BAKERY

When You Want Fresh BREAD

A. DAL PORTO & CO. PROP'RS.

We also keep a large stock of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Our Specialty—Fresh except Suet

UNITED STATES MAIL

Daily Stage Line

Between Jackson, Pine Grove and Volcano.

T. A. MARSHO - PROPRIETOR

Leaves Jackson daily at 5:30 p. m. Arrives at Pine Grove about 7:30 p. m. and at Volcano about 8:30 p. m. Makes connection with the stage leaving Volcano for Defender every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Volcano daily at 4 a. m., arriving at Pine Grove at 5 a. m., and Jackson at 7 a. m. Makes through connection to or from San Francisco the same day.

Best service in Amador County. Prompt delivery of packages a specialty.

FARE—Jackson to Volcano \$1.50; Jackson to Pine Grove \$1.00. Round trip to Volcano \$2.50.

OFFICES—National Hotel, Jackson, and Postoffice Pine Grove and Volcano.

FORD & COFER

PRACTICAL HORSESHOERS

MAIN STREET, JACKSON

NEAR NATIONAL HOTEL

Particular attention paid to Interfering, Stubbing, Over-reaching, Cross-Firing, Quarter Cracks, and all Imperfections of the Foot.

Buggy and Carriage Work Promptly Done.

Agents for Rubber Tire Buggies, also Cart and other Vehicles, sold at Lowest City Prices. See us before ordering elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Jan-11

TELEPHONE 401

DAILY STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

JACKSON and EL DORADO

J. Steiner, Proprietor.

Leaves Jackson every morning at 7:30 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 10:30 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 1 p. m.; arrives at El Dorado 5 p. m.

Leaves El Dorado 7:15 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 11 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 2 p. m.; arrives in Jackson at 5 p. m.

THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
It pays the Business Man to
Advertise in the Ledger.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES
You can get your Billheads
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
the Ledger for less than you
can buy blank stock for else-
where.
Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
" Half sheets " - 2.00

Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JULY 6, 1906.

CLEVER LADY NAVIGATOR.

MRS. ROSE WATKINS GRANT-
ED PILOT'S LICENSE ON
ILLINOIS RIVER.

A Model Housekeeper and Expert
Cook—Assists in Painting Engines
of Steamer—Husband is Engineer
of Boat of Which She is Pilot.

In the early spring of this year when the Steamboat Inspectors began their examinations at Chicago of the various applicants for license to handle steamers on the Illinois River, they were somewhat startled over the appearance of Mrs. Rose E. Watkins in the class, and only after a most thorough test as to her ability to handle a steamer was she issued a license.

Mrs. Watkins is the wife of Captain George T. Watkins and they own the boat with which they navigate the waters of the Illinois. For the last eight years Mrs. Watkins has made her home on her husband's boats. Their home was originally at Peoria, where Mrs. Watkins spent her girlhood days and before her marriage to Captain Watkins had taught school.

EXPERT IN RIVER NAVIGATION.

For the last four years they have put in the summer conducting an excursion business between Chicago and the scenic points down the Illinois River, including Starved Rock and the rapines and canyons surrounding it. Mrs. Watkins has been for years an expert in navigating these waters, but not until this spring did she formally apply for a pilot's license. While classed as a navigable stream, it has generally been regarded that the navigation of the Illinois ended at La Salle, but in spite of this, the Watkins and one or two smaller craft have been regularly plying the upper reaches of the river. Last winter the steamboat men were notified that the boats on this section would have to comply with all the government regulations to carry regularly licensed pilots and engineers.

A few weeks later Inspectors Mansfield and Peck came to Ottawa to inspect the Watkins. Since Mrs. Watkins has secured her pilot's license there have been all sorts of stories in circulation as to that inspection. One romance reads that the inspectors found her seated at a table in the pilot house poring over a chart looking up the location of a recently discovered rock. It is a pity to spoil such a beautiful romance, but these are the hard, utilitarian facts in the case: The pilot house of the Watkins is too small to hold a table and Mrs. Watkins is much too busy to pore over a chart at this season of the year. Then the only really dangerous "snag" in the river at Starved Rock is the admission fee which the corporation that owns it charges before the sightseer

and its tributaries. Mrs. Watkins is a modest and refined woman who is not given to boasting of her exploits along lines into which women seldom venture. But she takes a pardonable degree of pride in the fact that she is not an amateur pilot but is the real thing in that line.

DISPLAYS UNCOMMON ABILITY.

When the excursion season closes the Watkins not infrequently seek other business in the late fall and early spring on the lower reaches of the river and it is while engaged in this work that Mrs. Watkins has the opportunity to display her real ability as a navigator. She has brought the boat up the river in all conditions of wind and current and that, too, when it was handling a great barge piled high with props for the Spring Valley mines or with great walnut logs for a piano factory at Chicago.

As to her ability to handle a crew of deck hands there is a determined glint in her eye which indicates that she can do that also, and she can cook for them as well as she can direct

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

TWO DOZEN OF THEM GATHERED
IN AT BASEBALL GAME BY
OFFICIAL OF HOUSE.

President's Son-in-Law Among Those
Corralled by Sergeant-at-Arms—
Trouble Caused by Minority Leader
Williams.

That the Members of Congress are fond of a ball game was evidenced a few days ago when a call of the House—a desire to obtain a quorum of the members—caused the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body to send out his deputies to arrest whatever members his squad could corral. Twenty-two Congressmen were gathered up from the grandstand and bleachers of the Washington Baseball Club, Mr. Nicholas Longworth and his wife being brought in from the President's box. It was a delightful spring afternoon and the House was droning along through its business, with John Sharp

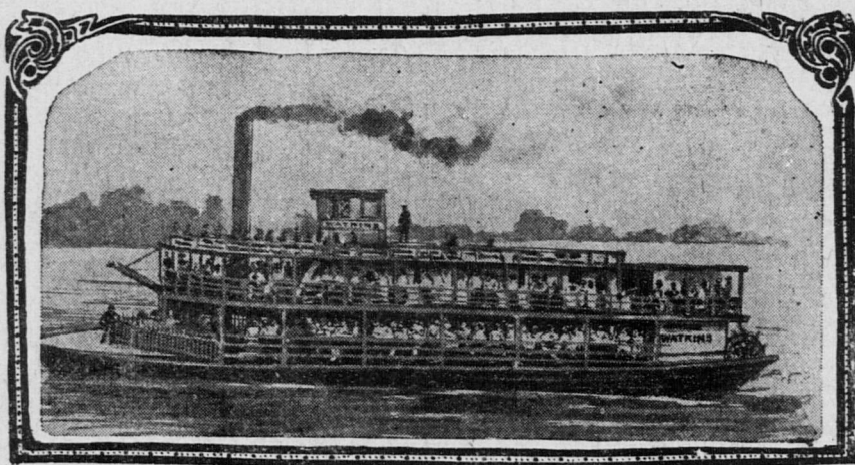
the attempt. The scheme cuts adrift absolutely from all other of the time-honored methods of traveling over the eternal ice of the Arctic zone. Mr. Wellman is no novice in arctic travel, as he has already made one attempt for the Pole, in the old fashioned way. From Spitzbergen, Wellman, together with Maj. Henry B. Hersey, representing the United States Weather Bureau, and M. J. Smith, a wireless operator, will start in the biggest airship ever constructed on the 600-mile journey toward the goal of so many men's desires. If the airship works and the winds remain true to the analysis of them made by the Nansen expedition, the thing is done.

The North Pole is a terribly illusive sort of nonentity, and a thousand unforeseen calamities may be ready to pounce upon Walter Wellman and his plucky associates. Yet the quest is not an absolutely forlorn hope. To the American newspaper man may yet be given the honor of locating the North Pole, just as to a British newspaper man was given the glory of locating Africa in twain.

The Princess' Bridal Dress.

Princess Ena's wedding dress attracted great interest in Spain, as it is truly a Spanish product, in fabric and finish, except for the wonderful Brussels lace, which was brought to adorn it. It was a fancy of the King and of the Queen-mother that the wedding dress should be made in Spain, and the Princess Ena graciously fell in with this patriotic sentiment. The dress is, therefore, one of the special presents from the King and is a marvel of elegance.

The silk was manufactured from a special pattern in one of the large Spanish silk establishments. It was made up with all the artistic skill of the court dressmakers. The silk is heavily overlaid with wonderful silver embroidery, with soft frills of the finest Brussels lace, said to have cost \$50 a yard. The laces were publicly exhibited before being put on the dress, and excited the admiration and astonishment of even the aristocratic ladies of Madrid. Orange blossoms were profusely used with the silver embroideries and laces for the corsage.



THE STEAMER WATKINS.

their labors on board. There is nothing mannish or strenuous or new womanish about this lady master of the steamer Watkins—she is a model housekeeper and is household guardian angel for all the crew who dwell upon the boat. This is the plain story of a good woman, refined, pleasant and energetic, who does the work that comes to her thoroughly and who is surprised that her ability to handle a fair-sized fresh water craft should have attracted the attention that it undoubtedly has.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

An opinion at one time prevailed that the members of the interstate commerce commission had an easy time. A place on the board was characterized in the slang of the day as a "soft snap." However this may once have been, it is not true now. The dispatches show that not only is

Williams filibustering and forcing roll calls on everything possible, including the question of a quorum. The weather, as heretofore stated, was fine, and the "call of the ball game" was strong upon the fans of the House. They heeded it and went, and then Mr. Williams became unkind, there was a call for a quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms went after the delinquents.

The officers rounded up stray members from all parts of the grounds, and in the executive box found the popular bridegroom from Ohio, with his wife. They are both lovers of the game, as well as otherwise, and the humor of the situation was slow in dawning on them. But they could not resist or argue with constituted authority. They gave parole to proceed at once to the Capitol. They had come in Mrs. Longworth's pretty automobile, and on the return trip they took with them Representative Gaines of West Virginia.

Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, with a party of eight members, also went back to the Capitol in an automobile and on the way was held up by a bicycle policeman for exceeding the speed regulations, but when the situation was explained to the officer, they were allowed to proceed. A few moments later the auto party was filing in at the door of the House. The roll call was awaiting them. They marched in, voted, turned on their heels and went straight back to the machine. Before the authorities could get busy they were again speeding toward the ball park.

HORSES WERE TOO SLOW.

A number of the statesmen who were hustled back to the Capitol in carriages were not so fortunate as the Sibley party. They arrived so late that it wasn't worth while to return to the ball park.

A number of the truants are dyed-in-the-wool fans, some making regular but not daily excursions to the ball park, while others can afford to eschew the affairs of state every day to see a game. On the occasion of their arrest, a number had made their first visit to see the ball thrown around. Before the House was called to order the next day the delinquents gathered about to hold a consultation meeting.

"It was too bad that we had to leave just when there was a chance for Washington to tie the score, with three men on bases," wailed Representative Sherman, of New York, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee.

"Oh, go on," added Congressman McKinley, of Illinois, "our Chicago team is too strong for the Nationals. Their pitcher struck out the next two men up, leaving your three still hanging on their bases."

"Of course it was up to that California recruit on the home team to make the star stunt of the day," added Representative McKinley, who hails from Santa Rosa, Cal.

Others in the gathering seemed to assail Representative Sibley for coaxing them to leave the House for a ball game, as they considered it a blackeye for them to be caught away from their post of duty.

Among the few whom the Sergeant-at-Arms had gathered in were Representatives Loud, of Michigan; Cousins, of Iowa; Thomas, of Ohio; Dunwell, of New York and Burleigh, of Maine. Representative Rodenburg, of Illinois, was out at the park, but seems to have been the sole truant who escaped the officer, and was permitted to see the game through.

Wellman and the Pole.

As the time draws near for Walter Wellman, the newspaper correspondent, to make his proposed "dash for the North Pole" by means of an airship, the world at large is waking up to the vast daring and importance of



Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The scenes of the story are laid in the 14th century. The monks of the Cistercian Monastery Abbey of Beaulieu, assemble to witness the trial of a lay-brother, known as Hordie John, upon numerous grave charges brought against him. He pleads guilty and is sentenced to be expelled from the Order and at the same time it is decreed that he be dragged forth and scourged from the abbey's precincts. He threatens to assault a number of the brethren, and in the excitement escapes. Shortly after another of the lay-brethren of the monastery, Alleyne Edrison, takes his departure from the monastery in accordance with provision of his father's will, that in his twentieth year he shall go forth into the world for one year to choose for himself his future calling. In sadness he wanders from the monastery on his way to visit his brother, the Squire of Minshead, whose reputation is a most unsavory one. Night coming on, he seeks shelter in a road-side inn.

CHAPTER III.

Though it was an autumn evening and somewhat warm, a huge fire of heaped billets of wood crackled and sparkled in a broad, open grate, some of the smoke escaping up a rude chimney, but the greater part rolling out into the room, so that the air was thick with it, and a man coming from without could scarce catch his breath. On this fire a great caldron bubbled and simmered, giving forth a rich and promising smell. Seated round it were a dozen or so folk, of all ages and conditions, who set up such a shout as Alleyne entered that he stood peering at them through the smoke, uncertain what this greeting might portend.

"A rouse! A rouse!" cried one rough-looking fellow in a tattered jerkin. "One more round of mead or ale, and the score to the last comer." "Tis the law of the Pied Merlin!" shouted another. "Ho, there, Dame Eliza! Here is fresh custom come to

esters, lifted the big pot off the fire, and a third, with a huge pewter ladle, served out a portion of steaming collops to each guest. Alleyne bore his share and his ale-mug away with him to a retired trestle in the corner, where he could sup in peace and watch the strange scene, which was so different from those silent and well-ordered meals to which he was accustomed.

Three or four of the men round the fire were evidently under-keepers and verderers from the forest, sunburned and bearded, with the quick restless eye and lithe movements of the deer among which they lived. Close to the corner of the chimney sat a middle-aged gleeman, clad in a faded garb of Norwich cloth, the tunic of which was so outgrown that it did but fasten at the neck and at the waist. His face was swollen and coarse, and his watery, protruding eyes spoke of a life which never wandered very far from the wine-pot. A gilt harp, blotched with many stains and two of its strings missing, was tucked under one of his arms, while with the other he scooped greedily at his platter. Next to him sat two other men of about the same age, one with a trimming of fur to his coat, which gave him a dignity which was evidently dearer to him than his comfort, for he still drew it round him in spite of the hot glare of the fagots. The other, clad in a dirty russet suit with a long sweeping doublet, had a cunning foxy face with keen twinkling eyes and a peaky beard. Next to him sat Hordie John, and beside him three other rough unkempt fellows with tangled beards and matted hair—free laborers from the adjoining farms, where small patches of freehold property had been suffered



"THERE WAS NOT A BATTLE BUT SIR NIGEL WAS IN THE HEART OF IT.

and even in dainty clusters along the train, which is four yards long.

According to Spanish traditions, the bride must afterward present this wedding dress to the Virgin de la Paloma, the popular protectress of maternity.

"Naive" Questions.

Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, lives in Florence. There a young American woman recently interviewed her.

"Mrs. Alexander was delightful," said the young woman. "She amused me very much. I, too, amused her—she thought me naive."

"Once, when I asked her a certain question about the financial side of novel writing, she declared that my question was as naive as that of a little Florentine child's that she had heard about the day before."

"This child, at dinner with her parents, turned to her mother and said: 'Mamma, where were you born?'"

"At Padua, darling."

"But I was born in Florence, wasn't I?"

"Yes, dear."

"And father, where was he born?"

"In Venice."

"The little girl looked gravely from one to the other."

"Isn't it funny," she said, "that we should all have met like this."

Her Innate Diplomacy.

Patient to Pretty Nurse—"Will you be my wife when I recover?"

Pretty Nurse—"Certainly."

Patient—"Then you love me? Ah, me!"

Pretty Nurse—"Oh, no; that's merely a part of the treatment. I must keep my patients cheerful; I promised this morning to run away with a married man who had lost both his legs."

—Houston Post.

the house, and not a drain for the company."

"I will take your orders, gentles; I will assuredly take your orders," the landlady answered, bustling in with her hands full of leathern drinking-cups. "What is it that you drink, then? Beer for the lads of the forest, mead for the gleeman, strong waters for the tinker, and wine for the rest. It is an old custom of the house, young sir. It has been the use at the Pied Merlin this many a year back that the company should drink to the health of the last comer. Is it your pleasure to humor it?"

"Why, good dame," said Alleyne, "I would not offend the customs of your house, but it is only sooth when I say that my purse is a thin one. As far as two pence will go, however, I shall be right glad to do my part."

"Plainly said and bravely spoken my suckling friar," roared a deep voice, and a heavy hand fell upon Alleyne's shoulder. Looking up, he saw beside him his former cloister companion, the renegade monk, Hordie John.

"By the thorn of Glastonbury! Ill days are coming upon Beaulieu," said he. "Here they have got rid in one day of the only two men within their walls—for I have had mine eyes upon thee, youngster, and I know that for all thy baby face there is the making of a man in thee."

While he was speaking the landlady came in again, bearing a broad platter, upon which stood all the beakers and flagons charged to the brim with the brown ale or the ruby wine. Behind her came a maid with a high pile of wooden plates, and a great sheaf of spoons, one of which she handed round to each of the travellers. Two of the company, who were dressed in the weather-stained green doublet of for-

to remain scattered about in the heart of the royal demesne. The company was completed by a peasant in a rude dress of undyed sheepskin, with the old-fashioned galligaskins about his legs, and a gayly dressed young man with striped cloak jagged at the edges and parti-colored hosen, who looked about him with high disdain upon his face, and held a blue smelling flask to his nose with one hand while he brandished a busy spoon with the other. In the corner a very fat man was lying all asprawl upon a truss, snoring stertorously, and evidently in the last stage of drunkenness.

Alleyne listened to the talk which went on round the fire.

"Elbow room for Floyting Will!" cried a woodman. "Twang us a merry lilt."

"Aye, aye, the 'Lasses of Lancaster,'" one suggested.

"Or 'St. Simeon and the Devil.'"

"Or the 'Jest of Hendy Tobias.'"

To all those suggestions the jongleur made no response, but sat with his eye fixed abstractedly upon the ceiling, as one who calls words to his mind. Then, with a sudden sweep across the strings, he broke out into a song so gross and so foul that ere he had finished a verse the pure-minded lad sprang to his feet with the blood tingling in his face.

"How can you sing such things?" he cried. "You, too, an old man who should be an example to others."

The wayfarers all gazed in the utmost astonishment at the interruption.

"By the holy Dicon of Hampole! our silent clerk has found his tongue," said one of the woodmen. "What is amiss with the song, then? How has it offended your babyship?"

"A milder and better-mannered song hath never been heard within these



MRS. ROSE E. WATKINS.
Granted a License
to Pilot Steamers.

is permitted to set foot on the shore at that beautiful and historic spot. The plain facts in the case are that when the inspectors made their official visit to the boat Mrs. Watkins was engaged in painting the engines. During the winter months the two Captains Watkins were engaged in overhauling and renovating their boat—a no small task when one remembers that the boat can carry 600 passengers on its two decks.

As a result of the examination, which they recently underwent at Chicago, Captain George Watkins holds an engineer's and a master's license, while his wife holds a license as master and pilot which entitles her to pilot any craft up to 100 tons burden upon the waters of the Illinois

the commission a very busy body, but that its activities are yielding much important information. Its inquiries into the methods of the railroads interested in coal, and into the practices of the Standard Oil Company in absorbing or freezing out opposition, are in the highest degree valuable to the public, and should lead to the redressing of many abuses. If the board were composed of twenty members, all could find work at this time in the field which as yet has been but scratched.

In a pigeon shoot at Madrid, King Alfonso killed twenty-three birds out of a possible twenty-nine. There has been some improvement in Spanish marksmanship in recent years.

walls!" cried another. "What sort of talk is this for a public inn?"

"Shall it be a litany, my good clerk?" shouted a third; "or would a hymn be good enough to serve?"

The jongleur had put down his harp in high dudgeon. "Am I to be preached to by a child?" he cried, staring across at Alleyne with an inflamed and angry countenance. "Is a hairless infant to raise tongue against me, when I have sung in every fair from Tweed to Trent, and have twice been named aloud by the High Court of the Minstrels at Beverly? I shall sing no more to-night."

"Nay, but you will so," said one of the laborers. "Hi! Dame Eliza, bring a stoup of your best to Will, to clear his throat. Go forward with thy song, and if our girl-faced clerk does not love it he can take to the road and go whence he came."

"Nay, but not too fast," broke in Hordle John. "There are words in this matter. It may be that my little comrade has been over-quick in reproof, he having gone early into the cloisters and seen little of the rough ways and words of the world. Yet there is truth in what he says, for as you know well, the song was not of the cleanest. I shall stand by him, therefore, and he shall neither be put out on the road, nor shall his ears be offended indoors."

"Indeed, your high and mighty grace," sneered one of the yeomen, "have you in sooth so ordained?"

"By the Virgin!" said a second, "I think that you may both chance to get yourselves upon the road before long."

"And so belabored-as to be scarce able to crawl along it," cried a third.

"Nay, I shall go! I shall go!" said Alleyne hurriedly, as Hordle John began to roll up his sleeves, and bare an arm like a leg of mutton. "I would not have you brawl about me."

"Hush, lad!" he whispered, "I count them not a fly. They may find they have more tow on their distaff than they know how to spin. Stand thou clear and give me space."

Both the foresters and the laborers had risen from their bench, and Dame Eliza and the travelling doctor had flung themselves between the two parties with soft words and soothing gestures, when the door of the Pied Merlin was flung violently open, and the attention of the company was drawn from their own quarrel to the new-comer who had burst so uncere- moniously upon them.

CHAPTER IV.

He was a middle-sized man, of most massive and robust build, with an arching chest and extraordinary breadth of shoulder. His shaven face was as brown as a hazel-nut, tanned and dried by the weather, with harsh well-marked features, which were not improved by a long white scar which stretched from the corner of his left nostril to the angle of the jaw. His eyes were bright and searching, with something of menace and of authority in their quick glitter, and his mouth was firm-set and hard, as befitting one who was wont to set his face against danger. A straight sword by his side and a painted long-bow jutting over his shoulder proclaimed his profession, while his scarred brigandine of chain-mail and his dinted steel cap showed that he was no holiday soldier, but one who was even now fresh from the wars. A white surcoat, with the Lion of St. George in red upon the centre, covered his broad breast, while a sprig of new-plucked broom at the side of his head-gear gave a touch of

BEWARE OF THE SCOOP!

If your grocer will not sell Arbuckles Ariosa, we will send you 10 pounds direct.

Don't take scoop coffee when you want Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee, which is sold only in sealed packages and never loose out of a "scoop."

A grocer may recommend a loose coffee at so much a pound. He is all right. He means well. If he handled the coffee himself, from the tree to you, you might well trust him implicitly. But he does not!

He may know something about coffee. He may think he does, but let that pass. He buys it loose! From whom? You don't know—if you did it would not mean anything. He trusts the man he buys it from—maybe a salesman, maybe a wholesaler, maybe a little local roaster. It does not matter. What do they know about coffee? More than the grocer? Perhaps.

Where do they get their coffee? Where does it come from? Whose hands touched it last? Where had they been?

They can't tell Java from Brazilian by the looks after it is roasted, and it takes a man, expert by years of practical experience, to select sound, sweet green coffee of high cup merit, and another man with the knowledge and experience

to proportion and blend for uniform results in the cup. First they must have the supply to preserve uniform quality.

Arbuckles buy more coffee than any four other concerns in the world combined, and their coffee is the most uniform. Then the roasting.

"The Brazilian Ambassador tells me that coffee-roasting is an art," was the court testimony of a world famous chemist. Where are artists more likely to find employment—manipulating a little roaster or in the Arbuckle mills, where the yearly roast amounts to the hundred million pounds?

Don't take scoop coffee, but buy a package of Arbuckles' ARIOSA. Take it home and keep the bean intact until ready to use. We hermetically seal each bean after roasting with a coating of fresh eggs and granulated sugar to close the pores and preserve the flavor. A little warming makes it easy to grind and develops the flavor. Coffee deteriorates if exposed to the air—it also collects dust and absorbs impurities. That is why you should "BEWARE OF THE SCOOP."

If your grocer will not sell you the genuine Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee it will be greatly to your advantage to buy

from us direct. Send us \$1.80, postal or express money order, and we will send 10 pounds of Arbuckles' ARIOSA in a strong wooden box, transportation paid to your freight station. Price fluctuates and cannot be guaranteed for any period. You cannot buy as good coffee for the money under any other name or loose by the pound. More—the coffee will come in the original packages bearing the signature of Arbuckle Bros., which entitles you to free presents—10 pounds—10 signatures. New book with colored pictures of 97 beautiful useful presents will be sent free if you write. You can write first and see the book before you order the coffee.

The present department is an old institution with us to add a little sentiment to the business.

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"Nay, I am a man of peace," said Alleyne Edrickson. "Besides I have other work to do."

"Peste!" growled the soldier, striking his flagon on the board until the dishes danced again. "What, in the name of the devil, hath come over the folk? Why sit ye all moping by the fireside, like crows round a dead horse, when there is man's work to be done within a few short leagues of ye? Out upon you all, as a set of laggards and hang-backs! By my hilt! I believe that the men of England are all in France already, and that what is left behind are in sooth the women dressed up in their paltocs and hosen."

"Archer," quoth Hordle John, "you have lied more than once and more than twice; for which, and also because I see much in you to dislike, I am sorely tempted to lay you upon your back."

"By my hilt! then, I have found a man at last!" shouted the bowman. "And, fore God, you are a better man than I take you for if you can lay me on my back. For seven long years I have found no man in the Company who could make my jerkin dusty."

"We have had enough bobance and boasting," said Hordle John, rising and throwing off his doublet. "I will show you that there are better men left in England than ever went thieving to France."

"Pasques Dieu!" cried the archer, loosening his jerkin, and eyeing his foeman over with the keen glance of one who is a judge of manhood. "I have only once before seen such a body of a man. By your leave, my red-headed friend, I should be right sorry to exchange buffets with you; and I will allow that there is no man in the Company who would pull against you on a rope; so let that be a salve to your pride. On the other hand, I should judge that you have led a life of ease for some months back, and that my muscle is harder than your own. I am ready to wager upon myself against you, if you are not afraid."

"Afraid, thou lurden!" growled big John. "I never saw the face yet of a man that I was afraid of. Come out, and we shall see who is the better man."

"But the wager?"

"I have naught to wager. Come out for the love and the lust of the thing."

"Nought to wager!" cried the soldier. "Why, idiot, you have that which I covet above all things. It is that big body of thine that I am after. See now. I have a French feather bed there, which I have been at pains to keep these years back. I had it at the sack- ing of Issodun, and the king himself hath not such a bed. If you throw me, it is thine; but, if I throw you, then you are under a vow to serve the White Company as long as we be enrolled."

"Then you may bid farewell to your bed, soldier," roared Hordle John.

"Nay; I shall keep the bed, and I shall have you to France in spite of your teeth, and you shall live to thank me for it. How shall it be, then, my infant? Collar and elbow, or close- lock, or catch how you can?"

"To the devil with your tricks!" said John, opening and shutting his great red hands. "Stand forth, and let me clip thee."

"Shalt clip me as best you can, then," quoth the archer, moving out into the open space, and keeping a most wary eye upon his opponent. He had thrown off his green jerkin, and his chest was covered only in a pink silk lupon, or undershirt, cut low in the neck and sleeveless. Hordle John was near stripped from his waist upward, and his huge body, with his great muscles swelling out like the gnarled roots of an oak, towered high above the soldier. The other, however, though near a foot shorter, was a man of great strength; and there was a gloss upon his white skin which was wanting in the heavier limbs of the renegade monk. He was quick on his feet too, and skilled at the game; so that it was clear, from the poise of head and shine of eye, that he counted the chances to be in his favor. It would have been hard that night, through the whole length of England, to get up a finer pair in the face of each other.

Big John stood waiting in the centre with a sullen, menacing eye, and his red hair in a bristle, while the archer paced lightly and swiftly to the right and the left with crooked knee and hands advanced. Then with a sudden dash, so swift and fierce that the eye could scarce follow it, he flew in upon his man and locked his leg around him. It was a grip that between men of equal strength would mean a fall; but Hordle John tore him off from him as he might a rat, and hurled him across the room, so that his head cracked up against the wall.

"Ma foi!" cried the bowman, passing his fingers through his curls. "you were not far from the feather-bed then, mon gar."

Nothing daunted, he approached his man once more; but this time with more caution than before. With a

"Hordle John hurled him across the room so that his head cracked against the wall."

gayety and grace to his grim, war- worn equipment.

"La petite is frightened," said he. "Ah, c'est l'amour, l'amour! Curse this trick of French, which will stick to my throat. I must wash it out with some good English ale. By my hilt! camarades, there is no drop of French blood in my body, and I am a true English bowman, Samkin Aylward by name; and I tell you, mes amis, that it warms my very heart-roots to set my feet on the dear old land once more. When I came off the galley at Hythe, this very day, I down on my bones, as I kiss thee now, ma belle, for it was eight long years since I had seen it. The very smell of it seemed life to me. But where are my six rascals? Hola, there! En avant!"

At the order, six men, dressed as common drudges, marched solemnly into the room, each bearing a huge bundle upon his head. They formed in military line, while the soldier stood in front of them with stern eyes, checking off their several packages.

"Number one—a French feather-bed with the two counterpanes of white sandell," said he.

"Here, worthy sir," answered the first of the bearers, laying a great package down in the corner.

"Number two—seven ells of red Turkey cloth and nine ells of cloth of gold. Put it down by the other. Good dame, I prythee give each of these men a bottle of wine or a jack of ale. Three—a full piece of white

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By the tooth of Peter! it would be a bad thing if I could not muster many a Hampshire man who would be ready to strike in under the red flag of St. George, and the more so if Sir Nigel Loring of Cristchurch, should don hauberk once more and take the lead of us.

"Ah, you would indeed be in luck then," quoth the woodman; "for it is said that, setting aside the prince, and mayhap good old Sir John Chandos, there was not in the whole army a man of such tried courage."

"It is sooth, every of it," the archer answered. "I have seen him with those two eyes in a stricken field, and never did a man carry himself better. Mon Dieu! yes, ye would not credit it to look at him, or to hearken to his soft voice, but from the sailing from Orwell down to the foray to Paris, and that is clear twenty years, there was not a skirmish, onfall, sally, bushment, escalado, or battle, but Sir Nigel was in the heart of it. I go now to Christchurch with a letter to him from Sir Claude Latour, to ask him if he will take the place of Sir John Hawkwood; and there is the more chance that he will if I bring one or two likely men at my heels. What say you, woodman: wilt leave the hucks to loose a shaft at a nobler mark?"

The forester shook his head. "I have wife and child at Emery down," quoth he; "I would not leave them for such a venture."

"You then, young sir?" asked the archer.

FORESTRY AND HOMECROFTS

ADDRESS OF GEORGE H. MAXWELL, DEAN OF THE HOMECROFTERS GILD OF THE TALISMAN.

Before the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at St. Paul, Minn., June Fourth, 1906.

MADAME PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

When I received the invitation to be with you here to-day and speak upon the subject "Forestry and Home-crofts," as it is announced on the program, I felt that the occasion was one of so much importance, and the opportunity one which I so greatly appreciated, that I ought to do something which I rarely do, and that was to at least think out a speech in advance. I was asked for a manuscript of it for the press, but I felt that it was unsafe to give it because I never did that yet that something didn't happen that made me lay aside my speech and talk about something else. I have a speech, prepared which was planned to last for half an hour, and there it is (holding up a card). Now, I have fifteen minutes to speak, and I am going to save that speech for some other occasion, in some other place, and talk to you about something which has been suggested to me here this morning by the address we have just listened to from Mr. Mills.

I was born in California and spent my life there (applause from the California delegates) until within a very few years when my work in the National Irrigation Movement took me away from my native state. But I want to take advantage of this opportunity to stand here and make a plea for the preservation of those Temples of God—the Big Trees of California. (Applause.)

I question very much whether those who are here to-day realize the power that is yours, in bringing about right action, whether it be in congressional or state legislation. We often say that this is a government of the people, and that it is controlled by their votes. So it is. But behind the vote is the thought of the people. It is public opinion which controls this country. The vote is merely a registering of that opinion; and the thought of the people which precedes that opinion and brings about reforms, is, in my judgment, often a thing that springs from the minds of the women of the country rather than from the minds of the men of the country.

I am free to say that in my earlier years, and before I had a wider experience and opportunities of observation, I was not a believer in giving the ballot to the women. I am not here to make a plea for that to-day, because I am not so much impressed with the importance of it as others who think that the ballot is the main thing. It is the conversation of the home circle and the thoughts that spring most often from the minds of the mothers of the country that control this country. (Applause.)

And although I believe to-day that the status of the man and the woman, so far as their rights of citizenship and rights before the law are concerned, should be the same, I want to lay that conclusion before you simply as a basis for the broader statement that women can control this country by the power of thought without the ballot. If the women who are here to-day and those who are affiliated with you in this great organization, would take up one or two things as the result of this conference and go hence and agitate it in every home circle, and in every women's club, and in every village and city, and through the columns of every newspaper in the land, and by correspondence, you could accomplish within the next twelve months two great things which would be a record of accomplishment sufficient for one year of hard work for your organization, and that is, first, to save the big trees of California (Applause); and, second, to secure the passage of the bill providing for forest reserves in the White Mountains and on the Appalachian Range. (Applause.)

If those great trees in California were once destroyed they could not be replaced in centuries and probably never. They were there when Christ walked the earth. They were there when Rome shone resplendent in all her glory. They were there when Carthage nestled amid green fields and vineyards on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. They were there when Palmyra, with all her magnificence, was the meeting place of the caravans traveling between Asia and the Mediterranean country. And to-day they stand there pleading with their out-spreading branches against ruthless destruction to satisfy the greed of man.

We may go back through history, and ruined city after ruined city shows how ephemeral is everything that man builds. Did it never occur to you, has it never occurred to those who are interested in uplifting and increasing the power for good of the church, and in carrying its missionary work into the cities and into the slums and into the tenements, where, God knows, it is needed most of anywhere on this earth—has it never occurred to you that a child nurtured in the tenements and in the slums and in the City flats, and seeing nothing around it but bricks and mortar and asphalt and trolley-cars and things that man has made, lives where there is nothing to create a conception of a higher power, and lacks the influence of the splendid manifestations of nature, which are the most convincing revelation that we have that there is a Creator, and that there is a God, and that there should be a faith in religion in the heart of every man.

If you want to make this a religious nation, as you must if it is to be preserved, you must get the children of the cities back to nature, and under the spell of its influence, or at least rear them in an environment where they can see and be convinced by the miracles of nature's mysteries that there is "a God who Rules the world and Rolls the ages on." (Applause.)

And so through you I appeal not only to the women of the country, but to the churches of the country, to put forth every influence, not only to save

those great trees in California, but to aid this whole great movement for the preservation of the forests we have, by their right use, for the planting of new forests, and for the scattering through this great nation, in every state and territory, of forest plantations that, when they come to maturity a generation from now, will supply every state with wood and timber of every kind for every purpose from Forests and Tree Plantations within its own borders.

I have no time today to go into details, but if you will go into the South and see the actual conditions with reference to the water supply on the streams flowing from the Appalachian mountains, and study the beauties of that country, you will be converted in an instant to the necessity for the creation of the Appalachian Forest reserve; and the same thing is true of the proposed White Mountain Forest Reservation in New England. Those Reserves are comparatively small things in the amount of money involved. If we can throw money to the birds, as a manure spreader throws it out of the back of a wagon into the field, to build the Panama canal and manage the conquest of the Philippine Islands, and to build huge battleships, I maintain that we can at least spare money enough to perpetuate the forests that God gave us and for the preservation of all the Internal Resources of our country at home. (Applause.)

I maintain another thing, and that is that if the women who are here to-day would go to their homes from this convention, and take up and study the possibilities of the development of Arizona and New Mexico under a policy which will reserve for national control the forests and the water supply which are the only things that keep that great country from going back to the desert, you would save this nation from the infamy of joining Arizona and New Mexico in the bonds of joint statehood. In the face of your opposition that great wrong could never be accomplished. All women in the land should rise up and protest against it, because it is abandoning the destiny and development of the foundation of all the resources for homemaking of those territories to the unrestrained legislative control of a legislature which will be dominated by the most evil political influences that ever existed in any state—the offshootings of the worst political rottenness that ever prevailed in Pennsylvania, coupled with the iniquities that will prevail by reason of the fact that so large a proportion of the population of New Mexico cannot even speak the English Language. The joint statehood bill proposes to give to the control of such a legislature as that, without any possible check or hindrance, a land grant of about twenty million acres to grab and speculate with and graft on and practically to do with as they please. (Applause.)

I only want to say in closing: If you find crime anywhere; if you find a man gone wrong anywhere; if you find political corruption or anything going wrong in our political institutions, you will find, if you trace it back, that the fault lies in its original source, at some place or other, in the fact that there was not the right kind of a home and the right kind of a mother. If you find a man of strong and sterling character (or a woman either) you trace it back, and you will find that it was because there was the right kind of a mother, and the right kind of a home. We have heard a good deal lately about the "man behind the gun" and the "man behind the pick" and the "man behind the ballot" and the "man behind" a great many other things, but I want to tell you that you can pile them all one upon another like Ossa upon Pelion and all of them together are not of as much importance as the "Mother behind the Home!" (Applause.)

If you are to have the right kind of homes and the right kind of mothers everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this great and beautiful country of ours, you must make it easily possible for every man who works and lives by his toil to have a home of his own on the land—A HOMECROFT, however small.

You must train every child in garden schools to know how to plant seeds and make things grow and get food directly from the bosom of Mother Earth. You must so train all boys and girls that their first great ambition will be to get a home of their own with a piece of ground around it large enough for a garden. The Good Book tells us that "God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food."

God intended that every man and woman and every child should live next to nature and on the land, and every man who marries a woman should put her in a home in the midst of a garden.

The great movement which is now fairly under way, known as the HOMECROFT MOVEMENT, proposes to do that very thing, and the Creed and Platform of the Home-crofters tells how it may be done.

The slogan of the Homecroft Movement is:

"Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker, in a Home of his Own on the Land."

Is not that a Cause which should have the ardent and enthusiastic support and co-operation of every man and woman, and especially of every mother in the land?

THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS

—BY— George H. Maxwell

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"Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft, and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land."

"A little croft we owned—a plot of corn. A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme. And flowers for posies, oft on Sunday morn, Plucked while the church bells rang their earliest chimes."

—Wordsworth.

"The Citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold, his family gathered about his hearthstone, while the evening of a well spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest,—he shall save the Republic when the drum-tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted."

—Henry W. Grady.

"The slums and tenements of the great cities are social dynamite, certain to explode sooner or later. The only safeguard against such dangers is to plant the multiplying millions of

our fast increasing population in individual homes on the land—home-crofts, however small, owned by the occupant, where every worker and his family can enjoy individual industrial independence."—George H. Maxwell.



THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS

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Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Association

The Brotherhood of Man

Charity that is Everlasting

The Secret of Nippon's Power

Lesson of a Great Calamity

The Sign of a Thought

This book is the first of a Series that will Chronicle the Progress of the HOMECROFT MOVEMENT

and inform all who wish to co-operate with it how they may do so through the formation of local Homecrofters' Circles, Clubs or Gilds to promote Town and Village Betterment, stimulate home civic pride and loyalty to home institutions, industries and trade, improve methods and facilities of education in the local public schools, and create new opportunities "At Home" that will go far to check the drift of trade and population to the cities.

The first Gild of the Homecrofters has been established at Watertown, Massachusetts. The Gildhall, Shops and Gardens are located at 143 Main Street, where the Garden School is now fully organized and over one hundred children are at work in the Gardens. The departments for training in Homecraft and Village Industries are being installed. The Weavers are already at work at the looms.

It is not designed to build here an isolated institution, but to make a model which can be duplicated in any town or village in the country.

Copies of "THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS" can be obtained by sending twelve two-cent stamps with your name and address (carefully and plainly written) to The Homecrofters' Gild of the Talisman, 143 Main St., Watertown, Massachusetts.

There is New Hope and Inspiration for every Worker who wants a Home of his own on the Land in the CREED AND PLATFORM OF THE HOMECROFTERS' which is as follows:

"Peace has her victories no less renowned than war."

EDUCATION CO-OPERATION OPPORTUNITY HOMECROFTS

We believe that the Patriotic Slogan of the Whole People of this Nation should be "Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land," and that until he owns such a Home, the concentrated purpose and chief inspiration to labor in the life of every wage worker should be his determination to "Get an Acre and Live on it."

We believe that the Slums and Tenements and Congested Centers of population in the Cities are a savagely deteriorating social, moral and political influence, and that a great public movement should be organized, and the whole power of the nation and the states exerted for the betterment of all the conditions of Rural Life, and to create and upbuild Centers of Social and Civic Life in Country and Suburban Towns and Villages, where Trade and Industry can be so firmly anchored that they cannot be drawn into the Commercial Maelstrom that is now steadily sucking Industry and Humanity into the Vortex of the Great Cities.

We believe that every Citizen in this Country has an inherent and Fundamental Right to an Education which will train him to Earn a Living, and, if need be, to get his living straight from Mother Earth; and that he has the same right to the Opportunity to have the Work to Do which will afford him that living, and to earn not only a comfortable livelihood, but enough more to enable him to be a Homecrofter and to have a Home of his Own, with ground around it sufficient to yield him and his family a Living from the Land as the reward for his own labor.

We believe that the Public Domain is the most precious heritage of the people, and the surest safeguard the nation has against Social Unrest, Disturbance or Upheaval, and that the Cause of Humanity and the Preservation of Social Stability and of our Free Institutions demand that the absorption of the public lands into speculative private ownership, without settlement, be forthwith stopped; and that the nation should create opportunities for Homecrofters by building irrigation and drainage works to reclaim

land as fast as it is needed to give every man who wants a Home on the Land a chance to get it.

We believe that, as a Nation, we should be less absorbed with Making Money, and should pay more heed to raising up and training Men who will be Law-Abiding Citizens; that the welfare of our Workers is of more consequence than the mere accumulation of Wealth; and that Stability of National Character and of Social and Business Conditions is of greater importance to the people of this country as a whole than any other one question that is now before them; and we believe that the only way to Preserve such Stability, and to Permanently Maintain our National Prosperity, is to carry into immediate effect and operation the Platform of the Talisman, which is as follows:

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES ON THE LAND.

1. That children shall be taught gardening and homecraft in the public schools, and that Homecraft and Garden Training Schools shall be established by county, municipal, state, and national governments, where every boy and every man out of work who wants employment where he can gain that knowledge, can learn how to make a home and till the soil and get his living straight from the ground, and where every boy would be taught that his first aim in life should be to get a home of his own on the land.

BUILD HOMECROFTS AS NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

2. That the New Zealand system of Land Taxation and Land Purchase and Subdivision, and Advances to Settlers Act, shall be adopted in this country, to the end that land shall be subdivided into small holdings in the hands of those who will till it for a livelihood, and labor find occupation in the creation of homecrofts, which will be perpetual safeguards against the political evils and social discontent resulting from the overgrowth of cities and the sufferings of unemployed wage-earners.

PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN HOMECROFT.

3. That Rural Settlement shall be encouraged and the principle of Protection for the American Wageworker and his Home applied directly to the Home by the Exemption from Taxation of all improvements upon, and also of all personal property, not exceeding \$2,500 in value, used on and in connection with, every Homecroft or Rural Homestead of not more than ten acres in extent, which the owner occupies as a permanent home and cultivates with his own labor and so provides therefrom all or part of the support for a family.

ENLARGEMENT OF AREA AVAILABLE FOR HOMEMAKING.

4. That the National Government, as part of a comprehensive national policy of internal improvements for river control and regulation, and for the enlargement to the utmost possible extent of the area of the country available for agriculture and Homes on the Land, and for the protection of those Homes from either flood or drouth, shall build not only levees and revetments where needed, and drainage works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, but shall also preserve existing forests, reforest denuded areas, plant new forests, and build the great reservoirs and other engineering works necessary to safeguard against overflow and save for beneficial use the flood waters that now run to waste.

RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE ARID LANDS.

5. That the National Government shall build the irrigation works necessary to bring water within reach of settlers on the arid lands, the cost of such works to be repaid to the government by such settlers in annual installments without interest, and that the construction of the great irrigation works necessary for the utilization of the waters of such large rivers as the Columbia, the Sacramento, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, and the Missouri, and their tributaries, shall proceed as rapidly as the lands reclaimed will be utilized in small farms by actual settlers and homemakers, who will re-

pay the government the cost of construction of the irrigation works, and that the amount needed each year for construction, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made available by Congress as a loan from the general treasury to the Reclamation Fund, and repaid from lands reclaimed, as required by the National Irrigation Act.

SAVE THE PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOMEMAKERS.

6. That not another acre of the public lands shall ever hereafter be granted to any state or territory for any purpose whatsoever, or to any one other than an actual settler who has built his home on the land and lived on it for five years, and that no more land scrip of any kind shall ever be issued, and that the Desert Land Law and the Commutation Clause of the Homestead Law shall be made to conform to the recommendations of the Public Lands Commission appointed by President Roosevelt and of the Message of the President to Congress.

PLANT FORESTS AND CREATE FOREST PLANTATIONS.

7. That the Timber and Stone Law shall be repealed, and that all public timber lands shall be included in permanent Forest Reserves, the title to the land to be forever retained by the National Government, stumpage only of matured timber to be sold, and young timber to be preserved for future cutting, so that the forests will be perpetuated by right use; and

that the National Government shall, by the reservation or purchase of existing forest lands, and the planting of new forests, create in every state National Forest Plantations from which, through all the years to come, a sufficient supply of wood and timber can be annually harvested to supply the needs of the people of each state from the Forest Plantations in that state.

UNITED OWNERSHIP OF LAND

AND WATER.

8. That it shall be the law of every state and of the United States, that beneficial use is the basis, the measure, and the limit of all rights to water, including riparian rights, and that the right to the use of water for irrigation shall inhere in and be appurtenant to the land irrigated, so that the ownership of the land and the water shall be united, and no right to water as a speculative commodity ever be acquired, held or owned.

RIGHT OF APPROPRIATION FOR BENEFICIAL USE.

9. That it shall be the law of every state and of the United States, that all unused and unappropriated waters are public property, subject to appropriation for a beneficial use, first in time being first in right, and that on all interstate streams, priority of use shall give priority of right, throughout the entire course of the stream, without regard to state lines, and that in each drainage basin the irrigators therein shall control the distribution of the water.

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"The March number of your excellent magazine is before me. It is certainly filled with helpful articles, and I would be glad to know that every family in Texas had the benefit of its teachings. The first article in this number, 'A Homecrofter's Garden,' should be preserved for reference. The article 'HEALTH IN THE HOME,' IF CAREFULLY FOLLOWED, WOULD SAVE SICKNESS IN EVERY FAMILY. Anything that I can do to assist you in extending your circulation in Texas will be gladly done."

Our circulation has grown so satisfactorily that with the April number we were able to enlarge the magazine and add several new features, and it will continue to improve every month.

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